The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1873. NUMBER 42.

MILLINERY.

OUR OPENING!

Will the Ladies remember that our only Opening of the season takes place this week, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, when we will exhibit the greatest variety of Imported Bonnets and Hats ever displayed in this city, to which you are all invited.

D. WEBSTER & CO.,
270 & 272 Wabash-av.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE
TO ALL
DEALERS
IN
LIVE STOCK!

THE ST. LOUIS
National Stock Yard,

Located at East St. Louis, are now prepared to receive all kinds of Live Stock and care for it properly. The transferring by the Missouri Pacific, Atlantic & Pacific, and the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway, are perfected. It billed through direct to these yards, all the Eastern lines are now prepared to receive stock for shipment East or North. No formal opening of the yards will take place until the 2d day of October next.

The hotel is now ready to receive guests, with first-class accommodations.

We ask a liberal share of patronage.

A. M. ALLERTON, Pres't.
R. M. MOORE, Assistant Treasurer and Secretary.

NOTICE.

The opening of the ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, advertised for the 2d of October, is unavoidably postponed.

Due notice will be given in a future advertisement.

Hotel is now ready to receive guests.

The Yards continue to receive all kinds of stock.

R. M. MOORE, Ass't Treas. & Sec'y. A. M. ALLERTON, President.

Union National Bank.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30, 1873.

IN LIQUIDATION.—Notice is hereby given that the Union National Bank of Chicago has, by an affirmative vote of its shareholders, owning more than two-thirds of its stock, been placed in liquidation, under the provisions of Section 42 of the National Currency Act. The holders of its notes, and other creditors, are notified to present for payment the notes and other claims against the Association.

G. A. IVES, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

The Swansea Silver Smelting and Refining Company, of Chicago, declare their regular monthly dividend for September, of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent, payable in gold, on and after the 15th inst., at the banking-office of Adam Smith & Son.

EDWARD F. LAWRENCE, Secretary.
Chicago, Oct. 1, 1873.

NOTICE.

Our late traveling salesman, Frank Woodman, is no longer connected with our house.

JOHN M. SHARPLESS & CO., Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
157 & 159 LaSalle-st., and Corner Randolph and Halsted-sts.,

Transact a regular Commercial Banking business in all its branches.

THE UNION TRUST CO. BANK

N. E. Corner Clark and Madison-sts.,
CHICAGO,

Will continue to do business the same as usual.

Deposits Received and Checks Paid in full.

Good Accounts solicited and Liberal Advances made.

S. W. RAWSON, Pres't,
E. F. PULSIFER, Vice Pres't.
W. B. HOSWELL, Cashier.

DIG.

We collect claims of every description against parties throughout the United States and Canadas, and publish the names of those who don't pay. Semi-annual report now ready for delivery to subscribers. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 148 Madison-st., Chicago.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Drafts of this Company, drawn on Chicago or New York, will be cashed by the Commercial National Bank.

GEO. L. OTIS, Cashier.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. J. B. WALKER,
OCULIST AND AURIST,

Attends exclusively to the Medical and Surgical Treatment of Diseases and Deformities of the EYE and EAR. OFFICE, 181 S. CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

LADIES' HATS.

300 NEW TRIMMED HATS
FROM $3 TO $5 EACH.
D. WEBSTER & CO.,
270 & 272 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE.

45 NORTH SIDE BUSINESS
AND RESIDENCE LOTS

Fronting on Clybourn, Hawthorn, and Racine-avs., Sophia, Lewis, and Herndon-sts.,

ABOUT EIGHT BLOCKS WEST OF LINCOLN PARK,

AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1873, AT 1½ O'CLOCK P. M.,

ON THE GROUND.

These lots are desirably located in the fine nursery grove, only two miles from the business centre, and close to the Chicago and Clybourn-av. horse-cars. The ground is high and dry, soil rich, good sidewalks, water, etc. Lots 25 feet front by 125 and 135 feet deep to wide alleys.

THE TITLE is perfect. An abstract will be furnished to each purchaser.

TERMS: Only $20 cash on day of sale, $150 in 30 days, balance very easy. A great portion of it can remain on long time, at only 6 per cent interest.

Here is a splendid opportunity to secure a safe investment at your own price. Sale positive, without regard to location.

Information will be given by the proprietor, at 183 Michigan-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock, or by

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

Certificates of Deposit wanted in exchange for three-story and basement marble-front house No. 73 North Sheldon-st.; price, $13,000; unincumbered; rented for $1,300 per annum. Two-story and basement brick house No. 63 North Sheldon-st.; price, $8,000; unincumbered; rented for $800 per annum; and for acre-property and choice lots near the city limits; all unincumbered, and perfect title.

S. S. HAYES,
No. 56 LaSalle-st., Metropolitan Block.

10 ACRES,

Desirable for immediate subdivision, within 6 miles of the Court-House, on South Side, for 20 per cent less than its value if sold this week. Owner must have cash.

HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

2-story and basement brick house, with barn; thoroughly-built; modern improvements; Situated on Forty-first-st., near Langley. To be completed by Oct 10. J. L. M'KEEVER, 156 Monroe-st., or any evening adjoining the above.

THE TURF.

THE RACES.
THIRD DAY.
Thursday, October 2.
DEXTER PARK
FALL MEETING.

FIRST RACE—Purse No. 5—$1,000—For horses that have never beaten 2:40. C. Bitzard's c. g. Professor, J. C. Simpson's c. g. Marion, C. Sullivan's b. g. Henrietta, G. W. Bushnell's b. m. Amy B., D. F. Bissell's Nettie Collins, T. P. Roach's b. m. Ida, R. Whitehead's b. g. W. H. Whitehead.

SECOND RACE—Purse No. 6—$1,500—For horses that have never beaten 2:27. R. Armstrong's ch. m. Mollie Morris, J. S. Rowell & Co.'s g. m. Badger Girl, Thomas Oliver's s. g. Thomas L. Young, J. A. Batchelor's b. g. John H., W. S. Frazier's b. g. Brother Jonathan.

GRAND CONCERT—By the Great Western Light Guard Band. Full programme of classic and popular selections, as follows: 1. March—"Castilian," Zikoff. 2. Overture—"Jolly Robbers," Auber. 3. Waltz—"Blue Danube," Strauss. 4. Selections from "Lucia," Donizetti. 5. "Anna Polka"—Cornet solo, Legendre. 6. Song—"Ye Merry Birds," Gumpert. 7. Galop—"No Rest," Faust. 8. Quadrille—"Louisen," Strauss.

The Mich. South. and P. & Ft. W. Railroads will run trains direct to the Track every hour. Horse cars on State-st. every five minutes.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S
CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL
Is a Specific and Radical Cure for
CONSUMPTION
AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists. Western Agents: HURLBUT & EDSALL, Chicago. RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

SONTAG & STAUDINGER,
Offer during the Exposition, their Entire Stock of
FRENCH CHINA,
Glassware & Fancy Goods,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 160 STATE-ST., opposite Palmer House.

HOTEL.

THE GARDNER.

This elegant hotel, fronting Lake Michigan and overlooking Lake Park, commands an unobstructed view of the lake, and is unsurpassed in location.

Parties visiting Chicago, either for business or pleasure, will find at the Gardner accommodations and attention unsurpassed by any hotel on the American Continent.

The Inter-State Industrial Exposition Buildings are opposite the hotel.

FRED H. GOULD, Proprietor.

WINTER RESORT.
ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.

Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the winter season Nov. 1. For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD, Agent, 578 Broadway, N. Y. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.

PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Fine English and French
PAPER & ENVELOPES,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 & 120 Monroe-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 165 Clark-st.

SPOOL SILK.

EUREKA SPOOL SILK.

Every Spool WARRANTED to give satisfaction or money refunded. Our FALL SHADES in both A and B, are now ready, the latter from 20 to 30 per cent stronger than any other Colored Spool Silk, especially adapted to heavy sewing.

SEAVEY, FOSTER & BOWMAN, Manfrs., Chicago Office, 15 Madison-st.

CONVALESCENT.

The Chicago Patient Recovering Rapidly.

Another Currency Installment of $3,000,000 Reaches the City.

Considerable Deposits Received at the Banks Yesterday.

How the Transportation Companies Are Faring.

Resumption of Freight and Stock Business by the Railroads.

Greater Activity in the Movement of Grain and Cotton.

A General Tone of Improvement Noticed at the East.

Secretary Richardson's Views on the Financial Situation.

CHICAGO.

THE BANKS.

IN BANKING CIRCLES YESTERDAY

the most noticeable feature was the gradual resumption of business by several of the banks. Of course, in no bank was there visible anything like the steady business which was being carried on a fortnight ago, but still the short interviews between customer and President or Cashier, generally ending in the negotiation of commercial paper, are appreciably of much more frequent occurrence. [illegible], in all the banks that he visited, found it harder work to get an interview with the heads; but, when their attention was secured, they expressed themselves as well satisfied with the state of affairs. What they universally pray for is time to allow things to blow over and settle down into the shape they were in before the trouble commenced. The leading feature observed by bankers in the day's business was the general tendency to sell New York exchange on the part of customers, a correspondingly general tendency to buy not being evinced by the bankers. In almost all the running banks the head officers are able to report a larger amount of deposits than cheques, and a much quieter feeling among customers, who are much gratified at finding the bankers ready and willing to accommodate them as far as is safely convenient. In the opinion of several of the leading bankers the panic, even though it has already done so much harm to the country, will not in after times be looked upon as an unmixed evil. From its hard lesson will be gathered experiences which will guide the future operations of bankers of the fraternity in whose midst the panic had its birth, while it will become the duty of Chicago bankers to endeavor still more to strengthen their respective positions, and obtain an individuality which no outside storm can affect.

IN THE SUSPENDED BANKS

the state of affairs remain unchanged. At the Manufacturers' Bank, the winding up of the institution's affairs is progressing as rapidly as could be expected. At the Union National Bank everything looked quiet, and the head officers were still confident in their opinion that the state of affairs in general remain such that their final action will in future time be acknowledged to have been the correct one. Taken as a whole, the appearance of the financial world of Chicago yesterday was as serene and cheerful as could be wished for by the most ardent. The resumption of business was commenced, in a greatly modified form, of course, but yet it was commenced,—a fact which amounts to a good deal; the aggregate incoming of cash into bank vaults exceeded considerably the outgoing of that commodity, the army of savings bank depositors showed great diminishment, the feeling among business men was improved; everywhere some sign of improvement was evident. With the prevalence for a week longer of this state of affairs, the panic may safely be looked upon as a thing of the past. The amount of currency arriving daily is steadily increasing. Yesterday the receipts were $3,000,000. It is easy to see that this supply of currency will have a perceptible influence on the money market, especially as the amount is likely to be more and more every day.

"NO NEWS IS GOOD NEWS"

is a saying true of the financial situation as well as of other matters, and the dearth of news yesterday around town is one of the hopeful signs that we are happy to chronicle. Our reporters made their usual rounds among the banks, and the result of their investigations is appended. While there occurred no event to create any excitement, it will be seen that a better and firmer tone prevails, and that bankers regard the situation as full of cheer and comfort.

The Chicago Savings presented an unruffled front. Mr. Younger, the courteous Cashier, was absent, but one of his subordinates announced that their depositors were bringing in money, and several new accounts had been opened.

The Illinois National was going ahead as it has always done, and as it proposes to continue doing. Everything was all right and business was improving. Confidence prevailed around the premises.

The Third National was still closed. There was nothing doing. No definite time has been fixed for resumption of business, but it is promised at an early day.

The Cook County National has been transacting a nice business since it reopened, and Mr. Allen, the President, was in fine spirits. Things looked to him much better. They had new depositors, and

EVERYBODY FELT ENCOURAGED.

The suspension of the Union National was felt Tuesday morning, but the effect gradually wore away, until it was hardly apparent yesterday.

Mr. J. M. Adsit was in excellent humor. The prospect was brighter than ever. The worst thing he saw in the future were those Clearing-House certificates in New York. He did not like them at all.

At the Chicago Bank the deposits were more than the checks. They had received a circular from the First National in New York, which read as follows:

New York, Sept. 29, 1873.—Please make your checks upon us "Payable through the Clearing-House," in conformity with the regulations of the associated banks of this city. GEORGE F. BAKER, Cashier.

The Hide and Leather Bank pursues the even tenor of its way. Mr. Grey, the Cashier, said that in the East they were doing business on the Clearing-House basis, while the West was doing business on a currency basis, which was

A GOOD THING FOR THE WEST,

as the sounder currency would naturally gravitate in this direction. Drafts on Boston were drawn at 3 per cent discount. Boston cannot furnish any currency. Merchants ship hides and leather, and Clearing-House certificates are placed to their credit in Boston, but they get no currency. Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Detroit were dealing in New York exchange. The best means to bring currency to Chicago was to stick to the currency standard. His bank never had so many new accounts.

Preston, Kean & Co. had much more money coming in than going out. Deposits were increasing. If nothing happened to darken the financial sky, confidence would be very quickly restored. Their Government security and gold department had been thronged all day, which was a good sign, showing that some persons had money to buy, and others were realizing on their securities. Many new accounts had been started, and they were taking exchange for collection in other cities.

The First National was moving along smoothly. Mr. Gage, the Cashier, discerned signs of returning health. It would take some time to get back the old confidence, but it was surely coming. Intelligence from the country was good, and business was gradually resuming.

MERRIL LADD'S BANK ALL RIGHT.

A few days since it was rumored that Mr. Merril Ladd's bank at Evanston was insolvent. The rumor was not true. Its debts amount to only $36,000, and Mr. Ladd affirms his entire ability to pay every cent, and is making arrangements to do so.

THE SHIPPERS.

INTERVIEWS WITH TRANSPORTATION MEN.

THE TRIBUNE having undertaken the task of showing how far Uncle Sam's and the city's revenues have been affected by the panic, now proposes to satisfy the inquiring mind of the anxious reader as to Chicago's trade with the outside world. With this object, a reporter yesterday visited the lake transportation companies, and other business resorts.

THE UNION STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

connecting with the Erie Railway Company, was the first called on. The agent was on 'Change, but the reporter found Mr. Fowler, the cashier, quite willing to afford all the information in his power.

The line runs to Buffalo, calling at Cleveland, and connects by the Erie Railroad with New York and other Eastern points. The time required for the through trip is four days to Buffalo, and ten days to New York; by lake and canal, about three weeks.

The east-bound cargoes of this and all other water-transportation companies consists of all the products of the Northwest, chiefly grain and flour, but including also pork, lard, hides, broom-corn, and everything grown on our farms. Grain is taken in at the elevators, and flour and all other produce are accumulated at the Company's docks, awaiting shipment, being known under the comprehensive term "rolling freight."

West-bound freight consists of groceries, hardware, dry goods, and all manufactured articles and general merchandise. In return freight from the East, the Union Company does a considerable business, that was increasing every week up to the time the panic struck us.

The rates of freight have been knocked all to pieces by the money difficulties of the day, having suffered a reduction of about 50 per cent within ten days. The best charter this Company made in September for grain was 32 cents per bushel, through to New York, and 15 cents to Buffalo, the end of the water journey. These rates have come down to 27 and 28 cents per bushel, through to New York, and 7 to 8 cents to Buffalo. One of the main reasons given for the comparatively light reduction on the through rate, as compared with that to Buffalo, is, that there are frequent blocks on the four roads leading East, causing a temporary stoppage of transport East from lake ports, whereas there is ample room on the lakes for any amount of shipping to carry to those ports.

This line imports large quantities of railroad iron, and general railroad supplies, salt, cement, etc., the aggregate up to the end of September exceeding by several thousand tons that for the year ending September, 1872, and by several hundred tons the aggregates for the month of September alone.

Trade was never better nor so promising as it was just when the panic began. Goods were being brought West, and produce in exchange sent East in quantities exceeding anything recorded on the books of this Company heretofore, and, as the fall trade had fairly opened, the prospects seemed good for a steady continuance. In fact, the East-bound produce carried by this line this year four times exceeded that carried in any similar period before. One instance only is necessary to illustrate the extraordinary increase referred to, namely, in the one item of flour, of which the shipment in the year 1872 aggregated 47,678 barrels, and in the month of September, 1873, alone, 32,000 barrels.

Despite the difficulty of finding ready money, there has not been experienced any considerable diminution of the volume of grain offering for shipment. Mr. Fowler ascribes that circumstance to the fact that the market is now not dependent altogether on commission men for business, a number of buyers in person having come from the East and Canada, with money in their pockets, prepared to buy and ship on their own account. Rolling freight, however, has greatly diminished, and there is scarcely any offering, and there will not be until money gets easy again.

All the propellers of this line have found cargoes, and the only delay that has been experienced, aside from detentions on the voyage, were two or three days of last week, when trade seemed to have come wholly to a standstill.

The September shipments were: Flour, 32,309 brls; grain, 750,000 bu; packages of freight, 1,901,274. While these are a very good average, there have been months in 1873 which were still better. It is not necessary to give the shipments for the corresponding period of 1872, since we have already shown that the last month exceeded them four times. The interview with the officials of the Union Company may stand for the greater part of what was elicited from others.

The next office visited was that of

THE GRAND TRUNK LINE OF STEAMERS,

A. T. Spencer, agent, where A. C. Cady and F. C. Drager were found willing enough to give information for the use of the public.

This line runs the steamers Montgomery, B. F. Wade, City of Detroit, and S. D. Caldwell, for trading to Port Huron, Mich., and Port Sarnia, Ontario, connecting at the latter place with the Grand Trunk Railway, for Boston and Portland, and intermediate points. Two other propellers trade to the Upper Lake ports, ending their voyage at Duluth and Superior City, which are always filled to overflowing with all the goods they have capacity to carry.

The West-bound cargoes for these propellers are collected at Portland and Boston, and consist of canned fish and other canned goods, heavy groceries, and heavy merchandise generally, averaging 70 to 100 tons per trip. They do considerable way-traffic, however, in fish and local commodities between Port Huron, Mackinaw, and Northport, Mich., and carry the United States mail to those places.

The East-bound cargoes are almost wholly through to Boston, Portland, and the New England States; and showed no diminution until this week, when there has been a trifling delay in finding freight, the class of buyers who do the business supporting this line having come to this city, money in hand, prepared to buy, and found the prices not quite so remunerative as they had expected. The recent jump has had the effect of startling them, and several cargoes that would otherwise have been purchased are still undisposed of.

The highest through rates obtained last month were 32 cents per bushel, and the lowest (at present) 30 cents per bushel. They make no lake rates, confining their attention strictly to through traffic, with the exception of the local business and mail transport already mentioned.

The following were the Grand Trunk Line through shipments for September, 1872-'73:

Commodity.	1872.	1873.
Corn, bushels	190,068	254,676
Flour, barrels	9,778	9,987
Package, freight	156,157	443,270

The Company shipped a little wheat to Buffalo in 1872.

Mr. Diefendorf, agent of the

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

was unloading a steamer, and busy making up reports, having only just come off 'Change; but he was none the less willing to afford information, although unable to hunt up the exact shipments by his line until he had dispatched his mail; so the reporter, rather than trust to the delay, was obliged to put up with a round estimate of the business done, from a hasty examination of the shipment accounts, as follows:

Corn, say, bu	230,000
Flour, say, brls	18,000
Wheat, say, bu	30,000

The Northern Transportation Company have 20 boats, which are of the smaller class, built to run through the Welland Canal and thence by St. Lawrence River to Ogdensburgh, where they connect for the whole of the New England States. The shipments consist almost wholly of grain, flour, and wheat, although they carry other produce in common with all the water transportation lines. The imports are general merchandise.

The highest rate of freight received last month was 36 cents, and the lowest point is now reached, namely 32 cents. Plenty of cargoes have offered, and the vessels are kept running without any delay or difficulty, comparatively speaking. The reporter, as he passed out, observed that the warehouses of the Company were filled with produce awaiting shipment.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

is doing a rattling business. Mr. Tuttle (Tuttle & Bond, agents) had just come from 'Change, and was delighted with the happy conclusion of the dreaded "First." Everybody on 'Change had been hopeful and good-tempered, business settlements had been made with a smoothness the most sanguine had not ventured to hope, and everything was of the most gratifying hue.

Mr. Tuttle said his line was doing all the business it conveniently could. A propeller had just arrived (she was blowing off steam outside the window) with 1,300 tons of merchandise from the East, and there would be ample cargo ready for her before she was ready for a charter. This line runs to Buffalo, there connecting with the New York Central Railway for New York and Boston, and other New England points.

The Company is now shipping hay to the East, the scarcity this year having created unexpectedly a trade in that article; 2,000 tons had already found their way down the lakes from Chicago. Other Eastern and Western cargoes were just the same as those of other transportation companies, with the exception, perhaps, that the "Western" made a specialty of obtaining freight for the up trip. If the panic had hurt trade at all, this line had not felt it. It would be time enough in ten days to find the trouble beginning to pinch; but before that period he hoped that affairs would mend. He could not prepare a statement of shipments for the month, as their books were kept in such a manner that to single out a single month's business would be almost impossible. They prepared their report yearly, and it could be seen by the reporter, so far it had progressed. A glance at the figures showed the writer that this line is keeping up its business with as much success as its competitors. The highest charter for wheat for the lake voyage was 15 cents, and corn 14 cents, and these had dropped to 8 cents and 7 cents.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Charles E. Chase & Co., agents, trades to Buffalo, and connects by the Erie and Pennsylvania Railroads with all the New England States. Mr. Chase was very busy, it being closing-up time, and thought it impossible to get up figures at so short a notice. He was very desirous of affording all the information in his power to the public, through THE TRIBUNE, but wished to defer furnishing figures until his books could be got at more conveniently. He thought the panic was a very severe one, and that we should be able to judge better as to its extent after the last vessels that had been loaded before panic times had left port. The vessels now coming in were already in transit when the trouble came.

The Anchor Line does a precisely similar business to that of the other lines, and hopes, like them, to pull through without severe loss, although rates are now down to a frightfully low ebb, at a time when expenses are heavier than at any other period of the year.

THE RAILROADS.

THE FREIGHT SITUATION YESTERDAY.

The railroads, and particularly the Western lines, have greatly improved since Tuesday. Stock again commences to arrive, and is accepted in moderate quantities at the Stock-Yards, most of the cattle there having been disposed of. Only five or six hundred head, of an inferior and unsalable quality, remain unsold. Grain shipments have also increased, and in merchandise almost as much is done as before the panic. Railroad men are very bouyant, and full of hope that, in a short time, their business will again prove as remunerative as ever. James Smith, General Freight Agent of the

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS,

stated to a reporter yesterday that shipments on his road were steadily improving, and they were again transporting small quantities of stock. Their grain shipments amounted to about one-half of what they did before the panic. If business continued to improve at the present rate, they would be able to put on the road all the freight-trains taken off on account of the panic, in less than a week. C. M. Gray, General Freight Agent of the

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD,

stated that their business had not improved since Tuesday, and is rather on the decline. The through business from Chicago was almost at a stand-still. The moment the banks in this city could draw on the banks in New York they would be full of business. An immense amount of stock and grain is waiting for transportation, and would come forward to be shipped east as soon as it was a settled fact that the New York banks were solvent. Louis Viele, General Freight Agent of the

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC,

also reports an increase in the freight traffic. Shipments of merchandise were very heavy, and their grain business had also considerably improved. E. R. Wadsworth, General Freight Agent of the

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY,

said that their business is steadily increasing. Yesterday they brought in ninety car-loads of stock, the first shipped into this city for five days. There was quite a demand, yesterday, for cars to move grain, all along their line. The shippers seemed to have gained more confidence during the last few days, and, if things continued to improve at the present rate, all would be well again soon. Joseph Tucker, General Freight Agent of the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL,

also reports a slight improvement in their business. As yet but little grain was coming over their road, but, as soon as currency became a little more abundant, they would undoubtedly carry as much grain as ever.

ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JAY GOULD AS A CONSPIRATOR.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—People begin now to look upon the panic as simply and solely a result of the great corner, of which Jay Gould was the prime mover. There is indeed hardly a doubt that such was the beginning of the panic. Gould had bulled gold and beared stocks, and had succeeded in his favorite method of locking up greenbacks, and when both gold and stocks began to tumble in consequence, and fell to a low point, Gould, to save the street from failure, began to buy both, and was loaded down with stocks waiting for a rise, when unexpectedly the panic set in, and stocks fell 10 per cent lower.

This was

ANOTHER SURPRISE TO GOULD,

who lost immensely on the fall—almost enough to wipe out his first profits as a bear. He found he had raised the whirlwind and could not control it. Banks, banking-houses, savings institutions, and trust companies, loaded down with securities, were involved, and came to ruin. Now that it is discovered to be the result of a corner, all the failing firms are indignant and eager to resume as if nothing had happened.

THE CLEWS FAILURE POSTED.

The announcement of the failure of Clews & Co., on the Stock Exchange, is merely formal, as required by the rules; but it takes them out of the field of active speculations for the present.

NORTHRUP & CHICK,

whose failure was announced to-day, are the victims of the Western demand for money, which succeeded the panic here. The demands were unexpectedly large. Nine-tenths of the correspondents of the house are Western bankers, who are little affected by the failure, as most of the demands had been satisfied.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE PROPOSITION.

The Loan Committee of the Clearing-House failed to take up the proposition of the Produce Exchange, relative to the purchase of foreign exchange. Manager Camp, of the Clearing-House, says the reference to this Committee was equivalent to a rejection.

THE DEMAND FROM THE COUNTRY BANKS

has materially decreased, and numerous interior banks to-day countermanded orders for greenbacks, and some few returned greenbacks to the city bank.

STOCKS

have been flat and lower, owing solely to the inactivity and indisposition to speculation. The dullness is looked upon as preliminary to a decline. Thus far there has been no indications of cliques forming in the street, either for an advance or decline. The stringency of the money market seems the only cause of the suspension of the dry goods house of

PATON & CO.

This was decided upon only after consultation with larger creditors. Similar effects of the panic are anticipated in other branches of trade, but the opinion prevails that extensions will be liberal. Paton & Co. hope to resume shortly.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

sold to-day at 7 per cent at 60 days, and 8¼ for the same class of paper at sight. The demand has exceeded the supply, and produce merchants say there is no need of help from the banks. Mr. Walter, the statistician of the Produce Exchange, to-day said the block in foreign exchange was so far removed that the movement was as great now in certain grains as before the panic. He attributed the change to the restoration of confidence.

THE DAY IN WALL STREET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The hopeful feature of the financial situation to-day has been the flattering improvement in foreign exchange, which gives reason to hope that the means necessary to fetch the abounding products of the soil to the seaboard, and to ship them thence to foreign markets, are to be forthcoming.

BUSINESS AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE

has been limited in extent and largely for cash, while, as a rule, prices show a slight decline from those prevailing at the close of business yesterday. In two cases—Lake Shore and Western Union Telegraph—the decline has been 3¼ per cent in the former, and 3 per cent in the latter. Next in importance in the day's transactions at the Exchange, were New York Central, Rock Island, Toledo & Wabash, and Union Pacific,—all going one to two points lower. Money was lent at 7 per cent on prime stocks at broad margins; and call loans were doing at ⅛@¼ per cent bonus on ordinary Stock Exchange collaterals. Greenbacks commanded a premium of 2 and 3 per cent over certified checks; and the market still suffers from the constant and persistent hoarding of greenbacks. In commercial paper there is nothing new to be said. Government bonds were in good demand at improving prices, particularly in 1867s, 1868s, and 10.40s.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market was more active, but irregular. Shipping brands were very scarce and high; medium grades plenty and easier; old fancy spring wheat and old choice winter wheat brands firmer and quite scarce. Shipping brands are wanted. At the close, low grades were better and fairly active. Fancy Minnesota was also better.

Wheat opened firmer, but the extreme prices asked checked inquiry for export. Increased firmness in freights further restricted business. Winter is firmer and in moderate supply. The market closes better, more especially Chicago spring wheat is wanted for export. Winter is strong, but not very active. The demand is fair for future, but the high prices asked for November checks business. Quotations are $1.41@1.42 for Iowa spring; $1.40@1.43 for No. 2 Chicago spring; $1.43 for Northwest.

Oats are better, and quite active. Sales are reported of 70,000 bu at 50@51c for old Western, in store; 150,000 bu new Ohio mixed at 52@54½c, inside price on track; white at 54@57c; Western mixed at 52½@54½c, on track and afloat; white at 54@55c.

Rye firmer, and wanted for export.

Corn less active and without much change. The demand is chiefly for export, though fair for trade Western mixed at 64@66½c, for steamer, and 67@68c for sail, closing tame at 67c for sail, mixed Western; white at 67@68c; Western yellow at 67½@68c.

BUSINESS IN FREIGHTS

is on a restricted scale. The advance in grain and firmness of rates checked the demand. Vessels for charter have been in good request from the grain trade at full rates, but have not been much sought after otherwise. The engagements were: To Liverpool by steam, asking rate for grain 13½d, with 13d bid by sail; 16,000 bu grain at 12½d. To London by steam, grain at 15d; to Glasgow by steamer, 96,000 bu grain, part future shipment, at 15d, and 300 brls flour at 4s.

[To the Associated Press.]

EMPLOYES DISCHARGED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The Danforth Locomotive Works, of New Jersey, will place the employes in their foundry on half time, or work two gangs on alternate days. Forty employes of the Morris & Essex Railroad, at Hoboken, were discharged yesterday, and about 150 at other points, because of the inability of the Company to obtain currency for disbursements.

RESUMPTION.

The stockholders of the State Bank of Brunswick, N. J., held a meeting to-day. Its liabilities amount to $553,000 in addition to the entire capital of $250,000. The stockholders subscribed $750,000, which insures the payment of the liabilities and restores the capital of the bank. Business will be resumed immediately; and proceedings at once commenced against Appleton, the defaulting Cashier, and R. N. Woodworth, President of the Carpet Company, as his accomplice.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE COMPTROLLER AND THE BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Dispatches have been sent from here within the last few days relating to the attitude of the Comptroller of the Currency towards National Banks for refusing to pay currency to depositors and creditors, and substituting certified checks instead. These dispatches represented that the Comptroller had positively stated that the action of the National Banks in entering into such an arrangement was illegal, and in direct violation of the National Banking act, and that the Comptroller has no discretion, in all such cases, where applications were made for the appointment of a Receiver. When the panic first began, and while the union of the banks for the purpose of protection was yet under discussion, the question included in the above statement was one most seriously and exhaustively discussed. Among the men who sanctioned such action were at least one hundred members of Congress who helped to make the law, and who now, as Bank Directors or Presidents, aided in construing it. So bold a committal of the Comptroller to the opposite theory has startled the business and banking interests of the country, and inquiries have been pouring in here from all sections of the country, inquiring as to whether these were the real sentiments of this official. The Comptroller stated to-night that he had never made any such statement, nor was there any law authorizing any such action on his part. The only section which at all applies in this connection is the following provision of the National Banking act.

WHAT THE LAW SAYS:

SEC. 53. That if the Directors of any association shall knowingly violate, or knowingly permit any of the officers, agents, or servants of the association to violate, any of the provisions of this act, all the rights, privileges, and franchises of the association derived from this act shall be forfeited. Such violation shall, however, be determined and adjudged by a proper Circuit, District, or Territorial Court of the United States, in a suit brought for that purpose by the Comptroller of the Currency, in his own name, before the association shall be declared dissolved; and, in cases of such violation, every Director who participated in or assented to the same shall be held liable, in his personal and individual capacity, for all damages which the association, its shareholders, or any other person shall have sustained in consequence of such violation.

Under this section, the Comptroller holds that any such question, if it could be properly raised and suit instituted thereon, would simply be a question of law for the courts to decide.

RELIEF FOR NEW ORLEANS.

The President of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce telegraphed Secretary Richardson as follows:

The New Orleans *Picayune* reports that after Oct. 1 you will maintain on deposit in that city $2,000,000 in currency at the United States Sub-Treasury, to be paid to banks on checks on New York. The Chamber asks such relief to the amount of $500,000 for Charleston.

Assistant-Secretary Sawyer replied to this telegram as follows:

Charleston will have all the relief afforded to other places.

While no special relief, as Secretary Richardson says, has been afforded New Orleans, it is known here that the *Picayune* is correct in what it says. The Government was asked to deposit $5,000,000, but the amount was reduced to $2,000,000. This is no new feature, the Government always having currency in New Orleans for the purpose named.

THE COOKE PROPERTY.

Yesterday there was filed in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia several instruments of writing relating to the property in Georgetown known as the Cooke property. The first is a deed of W. C. Morehead, of Philadelphia, and others, to Jay Cooke, dated Jan. 11, 1867, which recites that as the devisee of John Carter did by deed convey to Morehead that piece of ground known as Peters' Grove for certain trusts, and as Laura S. Cooke is desirous of conveying all her right, title, and interest in said land to Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and hath given notice to said Morehead; therefore, the said Morehead, H. D. Cooke, and Laura S. Cooke do, for the consideration of five dollars, convey the said land to Jay Cooke.

THE SECOND INSTRUMENT

is dated Sept. 3, 1867, and by it Henry D. Cooke and Laura S. Cooke convey to Jay Cooke, Trustee, Lots 271, 270, and the west half of 269, in Beall's Addition to Georgetown, part of Lot 248, and excepting certain portions sold to Collins and others, for the consideration of $1.

THE THIRD PAPER

is dated Jan. 11, 1872, and the parties are Henry D. and Laura S. Cooke, who, for the consideration of $4, convey to Jay Cooke, as Trustee, a parcel of ground fronting 43½ feet, with a depth of 135.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—The order granted last week, upon the petition of Edward Wilson against Jay Cooke & Co., to show why they should not be adjudicated bankrupts, which was to have been returned to-day, was continued until next week at the request of the debtors, and by consent of the petitioners.

RICHARDSON INTERVIEWED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE GOVERNMENT WILL NOT LOSE BY CLEWS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—In reply to inquiries made by your correspondent this evening, Secretary Richardson reiterated his former statement that he believes the Government will not lose a dollar in consequence of the failure of Clews & Co., or Clews, Habicht & Co.; that a few thousand dollars may possibly be lost thereby, but he thinks the indications are that the Company will pay all of its debts.

GOVERNMENT'S RELATION TO THE COOKES.

Furthermore, if Jay Cooke & Co. pay even 33 per cent, he believes the Government, which stands in the position of a preferred creditor, will not lose anything by the failure of the First National Bank of this city. No proposition of compromise has yet been made by Jay Cooke & Co. through the Receiver of the First National Bank, to the Treasury Department, but Judge Richardson says if Cooke & Co. will pay 50 per cent cash, with interest bearing notes for one, two, and three years for the remainder of the Company's indebtedness, as has been reported will probably be their proposition for settlement, all will be well; especially so far as the Government is concerned in the First National Bank of Washington, and it is probable the latter concern will be able to pay up its entire indebtedness. As to

THE AFFAIRS OF THE SYNDICATE,

Mr. Richardson says they will not be directly disturbed by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., though it is possible that the result of the financial panic in this country may retard or injuriously affect the sales of our new bonds in foreign countries. However, he does not expect such a result, for the reason that the bonds of the United States will be placed upon even a more solid basis abroad as a safer investment than heretofore, by the contrast that has been made in favor of our Government securities as against railroad stocks. He asserts that the Syndicate does not, and will not, be allowed to owe the United States Government anything for new 5 per cent bonds taken by that body. No bonds are given until money therefor is paid over. The Syndicate has, up to this time, taken more than is required by its agreements with the department. More bonds were asked for just before the present panic set in, but the request has not been complied with yet, though the order for them has not been countermanded. The Secretary thinks no serious decline in the prices of

AMERICAN SECURITIES

will be occasioned by the panic in this country, which now seems to him to have almost entirely spent its force. But little injurious effect has been indicated in foreign markets which can be attributed to the unsettled state of affairs on this side of the ocean. Mr. Richardson is gratified by the excellent condition of the Government finances, as exhibited in

THE DEBT STATEMENT

made to-day. He believed many persons would be surprised to find that the legal-tender reserves have not yet been drawn upon, but he candidly expressed his purpose to draw upon them whenever or as soon as it becomes necessary.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—The better feeling among the money changers is quite apparent to-day, one reason of which is, that the banks have now begun to obtain the benefit of the system of loan-certificates. Under the influence of the returning feeling of confidence the banks are discounting more freely, and although the demand for money largely exceeds their ability or willingness to respond, every one feels encouraged to believe that matters will go on improving until the old ways are resumed. Yesterday there were

RUMORS OF FAILURES,

but they appear to have been unfounded. The bank statement showing that, in spite of large drafts, the reserve was not essentially diminished, and that they were comparatively stronger than a week ago, had a good influence. Should no new cause of panic arise elsewhere, business here will soon recover its normal status. Mercantile business is becoming active, especially in dry goods, and a cheerful feeling prevails.

A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS

of the New England Iron Company, of Readville, which suspended on Thursday, was held to-day, and the Directors made a statement of their assets and liabilities, showing a decided balance in favor of the Company. The President stated that he is confident that the Company can pay every dollar it owes. The concern will probably in time be enabled to resume business.

THE HINGHAM BANK,

which closed in consequence of the defalcation of its Cashier, voted to-day to reduce its capital from $260,000 to $140,000, its old limit, and to resume. The Cashier is prostrated at his home in the bank building. What shall be done in his case is for the Comptroller to decide, and orders are awaited by Bank-Examiner Needham, who exposed his wrong-doing.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 1.—The statements previously made of the resumption of either the Lawrence Savings Bank or the Security Trust Company are entirely premature. The Directors of the Lawrence Savings Bank have made a statement, in which they say they will resume as soon as they can make available their bills receivable, some of which mature in about ten days.

THE SECURITY TRUST COMPANY

will probably not again resume business, as the institution is in a decidedly bad condition through the failure of James T. Brady & Co., who hold the principal stock in the concern. Depositors will get their dues, but the stockholders will be minus.

The creditors of James T. Brady & Co. hold a meeting at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TOLEDO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 1.—Each day shows a slight, though marked, improvement in business and financial circles. The banks are extending out again cautiously into their former lines of operations, and money is becoming much easier, though yet very far from the condition previous to the panic. The Board of Trade is following as rapidly as possible in the wake of the banks. The amount of business transacted on 'Change to-day was somewhat greater than at any time since last Friday, though the scarcity of money confines the operations mostly to options, seller October being the favorite. Small shipments of wheat and corn were made to Ogdensburgh and Buffalo. At the rate the recovery is going on, in

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

WASHINGTON.

The First National Bank---Its Romance and Collapse.

Something About Its President, Henry D. Cooke.

The Case of Paymaster Paulding—A Noted Cashier Defunct.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1873.

Opposite the one gloomy facade of the Treasury, where a row of plaster columns stand embattled, like dirt supporting splendor, is a building of two stories, so white and neat as to appear a recent tombstone. It is

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,—

Henry D. Cooke, President,—which closed its doors just ten years after they were opened; and now Edwin L. Stanton, son of the ex-Secretary of War, is Receiver within. The great paneled doors are closed; lights burn by day within the roomy interior; clerks count up the losses where they used to figure the discounts; and only the space before the counter is empty, where customers and suppliants were wont to stand.

The house of Jay Cooke & Co. owned this amongst other banks detached from their business, yet tributary to it. The building was erected out of the proceeds of sale of stock in the first street-passenger-railroad of Washington City,—a road which Henry D. Cooke mainly carried through. The real estate, furniture, and fixtures of the bank are set down in the Comptroller's report as worth $154,000.

This bank has many

REMINISCENCES

in its short career, only a few of which I can mention.

Amongst its incorporators were William Sprague, John Sherman, and, I think, Schuyler Colfax. The latter deposited there, and all three were stockholders at some time. The last Cashier, Swayne, a native of Cape May, N.J., accompanied to the Poland Committee the books which showed the Ames and Nesbitt checks, and crowned with martyrdom, as it were, a Christian Statesman's career.

Here was deposited, also, much of the money to do jobbing in Congress; and many purchased Congressmen kept the same money there after it was paid them. It was mainly the banking-house of the new regime, and most of the reputations of the war-ridden years have passed its threshold,—some to make their first, many their habitual, assignation with Mammon.

Let me first indicate the rank and position of the bank:

THE FIRST NATIONAL'S STANDING.

This time one year ago, the First National Bank of Washington had due to National Banks $160,000, to State banks and to bankers $20,000, to the United States as a depository $40,000, and to individual depositors the large sum of $1,000,000. It had a surplus of $108,000, an outstanding circulation of $448,000, and its capital stock was $500,000. Its condition was sound, and its management in improved hands over the previous year. The Comptroller of the Currency himself, an old bank-officer and conservative office-holder, deposited in it. It was the general place of discount for persons with claims, special appropriations, and warrants for pay. Men of the old style of city-merchants patronized it; but it reported a line of loans and discounts amounting to $775,000, and its assets, real and assured, were nearly $2,400,000. As a bank, it was as good a piece of property, perhaps the best, that Jay Cooke & Co. possessed; for they owned it, or a majority of its stock, and could, therefore, have its Directory and officers. This bank, so far from being a drag upon the general house, was even sharply—some said unscrupulously—managed; for its former Cashier, Henry Huntington, was a wily, active, insinuating man, who made few mistakes, and often extricated himself by a system of sharp practice, as I shall presently relate. Mr. Henry D. Cooke, in his earnestness to forward a more Northernly character of interests, made some poor investments here, none of which, however, could materially affect a bank like the above, which had more than one-third of the business and assets of all the National Banks of the District, five in number. You have but three National Banks in Chicago with larger capital.

At the time of closing the doors, it is now said that the First National of Washington City had $850,000 on deposit from the National Banks, $100,000 Government deposits, and $450,000 individual deposits. If this be true, here is $1,400,000 due somebody,—enough to startle a little functionary city like ours very much. How did the money get away? There was no defalcation; the bank was in extra-honest hands,—its new Cashier, formerly a clerk in it, possessing unbounded respect. Simply because Jay Cooke & Co., in their straits at Philadelphia, drew away from the house several thousand dollars ($820,000?), never, perhaps, to be returned, to carry on the speculative enterprises of the general firm.

Beneath the bank was the branch house of Jay Cooke & Co., on the first floor. Its accounts were, of course, separately kept; and it had a large number of official, military, and other depositors, amongst them some grave old functionaries and warriors long retired from active life.

REFLECTION.

Herein lies the essential honor and trustworthiness demanded of a banker. He is the custodian of so many, and he represents the accumulations of such diverse lives! Depositors of the office-holding, and military, and credulous-citizen class confound the essential safety of a banking-house with its patriotic history. The Scripture does not say: Where a man's heart is, there should his treasure be; but, Where a man's *treasure* is, there shall his heart be. The two things do not read backward and forward the same. Because a man fought for his country, as the saying is,—and I believe Wilkes Booth died saying: "Tell mother I died for my country,"—or saved his country, as they say Jay Cooke and many others did, that is no logical reason for trusting him in every other particular. Here is the syllogism:

To be a wise patriot, one must be an honest man.
Horace Greeley is an honest man.
Therefore, Horace Greeley is a wise patriot.

When you strike the balance-sheet of the world, you may find that the man sound on general occasions was unsound on the one great occasion. It proves less frequently to be the case that many men great on one occasion never show any constancy or reliability afterwards. There was Capt. Ryan, the Cuban filibuster. There was Ben Wade. There was Boston Corbett. There was Flora McDonald. There was Lafayette. There was Daniel O'Connell. There was John C. Heenan. Shall we bank with a man in the year 1873 who stood up for his country as a supporter of her loans in 1862? Does the one thing assure the other. Now probably Jay Cooke & Co. believed themselves to be as patriotic on account of the Northern Pacific Railroad as on account of the Government. Hence, the good patriot exchanged his Government-bonds for North Pacifics, and the war-worn veteran deposited with the man who saved the country like Robert Morris.

"I have just put $10,000 into Northern Pacific bonds," said a clergyman, some time ago, to a hard-fisted parishioner.

"That's a queer thing for one of your limited means to do."

"How? why? what?" cried the man of pious training. "Don't you believe that, if that road were to fail, Mr. Jay Cooke would himself pay me my money back?"

Ah! Balaam, never invest with a man who would pay you your money back if he failed. He would, truly, if he could. And, correspondingly, when a man saves his country, let it be recorded. When he does something else soon afterwards, let a new account be opened!

THE PRESIDENT THEREOF.

At the first dinner given to the District of Columbia Committee, about three years ago, in order to persuade the hearts and stomachs of the average Congressman to consent to less suffrage and more comprehensive improvement here, "so as to make the Capital City worthy of the na——," etc., etc., Mr. Alexander Shepherd, now Governor, proposed a toast:

"Gentlemen, here is to Henry D. Cooke, the Pride of the District!"

Three times three and all around, for we knew that here the main-spring was touched. With the President of the First National committed to the great Comprehensive, it was to be a go. The President arose,—a man turning 40, but with such a reddish, good-lived visage, smiling, kindly, and courteous, that he hardly looked it. He spoke like a gentleman, without much point, but sensibly; and, in the midst of his discourse, a pale, thin, young man, with a very blue eye, very good forehead, and an air of mixed melancholy and dissipation, interrupted him flippantly. This was his Cashier, Huntington,—a sort of Edgar A. Poe in finance, clever, adroit, unprincipled, fascinating, and fatal. All the chords of character were in the man, and all responded with equal facility to the touch. He was a financial Bohemian, and at this melancholy ending, he seems to have been also a sort of Mephistopheles to the gracious presence of that gathering.

I can see them all to this day about the board: Shepherd's broad shoulders and Magruder's military figure, young Evans' Hebraic face and George Gideon's high color, Kilbourne's large eyes, the horse-car man Thompson, who has gridironed the town with trains, and all the embryo coterie of the Board of Public Works which has made real estate, taxes, and house-building jump in the District. For men of their opportunity, they have been bold, strong characters, and, I do not doubt, will take enduring civic rank in the local annals of the Capital, after the present embarrassment has ceased. In the turn of time, the hero of the night has passed into the shadow; "the pride of the District" has gone down in the ruin of his brother, and the proposer of the toast has naturally ascended to the Governorship. Mr. Shepherd has also been the leading spirit of a National Bank; the Metropolitan National, which adjoins the First National, and is to-day substantial and well guarded, and is probably to get the business of both houses hereafter.

Shepherd is the largest holder of real estate in the city, and he owes much of it to his predecessor, who has received little for his pains—rather made enemies out of the office he held. The old fogy of the District of Columbia is a particularly malicious enemy; he used to wollop his nigger and cringe to a Senator, and he has grown rich by the lean famine of note-shaving. This kind of fungus possesses only a gizzard to grind his creditor, and a bitter tongue to assail Shepherd. No class of men have done so much as these to make the present headlong Government sufferable. Its chief was a town apprentice, and once kicked his boss midriff out of his own carpenter-shop. In the turn of time, the apprentice is the Governor, and the boss has note-shaved himself into wealth nearly equal to the apprentice's. So, when Henry D. Cooke failed the other day, the bekicked boss and several other old fossils rushed down to the First National Bank and attached the building. Falstaff stabbing his enemies after they were dead was no match for these fellows.

FURTHER OF COOKE.

Henry D. Cooke, it is said, estimated himself to be worth $5,000,000. One of the Cabinet Ministers says that $500,000 better represented his wealth; and that he put into the partnership, after much raking up of money, only $80,000. All the Cookes took the most sanguine views of their investments, and rated all they held at its highest value. Gov. Cooke, however, made very little money out of the real things he invested in. The Seneca Sandstone Quarry, so much spoken of, which is the nearest and most necessary quarry to this District, was mainly his property, and was superintended by his brother-in-law. Notwithstanding the great demand for the stone, and its general use by the Government, the Company went into insolvency, and Shepherd is now putting it on its feet. The Ferry Company, the Aqueduct Bridge Company, the Washington & Ohio Railroad, have been, in the main, unprofitable investments for the Governor. He was a cheerful citizen, much run down for charitable subscriptions, and he often gave more liberally than he could afford; but, in the prostration of his house, about $60,000 worth of charity-funds are sunk; and, as some of them are Government-trusts, an investigation by Congress will be necessary. The want of mental courage distinguished the Cookes. The Governor once told me that he disliked banking because he had to say No so often. I asked a contractor to tell me wherein Shepherd as Governor was an improvement on Cooke.

"Why," he said, "you take a proposition before Shepherd, and, if his decision be wrong, he will decide it some way at once. Gov. Cooke would put it off and off until everything accumulated on his hands, and the administration was distressing."

THE PAULDING CASE.

While Huntington was Cashier of the First National Bank, the celebrated defalcation, so-called, of Paymaster Paulding happened. Paulding was a young man of the highest connections, and had made the largest disbursement of any Paymaster in the War. He was, I believe, a descendant of one of the captors of Maj. Andre, Unsuspected, beyond reproach, singularly correct and efficient, in an evil hour he met Huntington. At that time the Merchants' National Bank,—a rotten concern,—owed the First National a large amount of money. Huntington knew that it would go down, and to save his bank, he hit upon the device of having Paulding transfer his Government-moneys to the Merchants', telling him that it would be an accommodation, and would bridge the Merchants' over a creaky period and secure its solvency. Poor Paulding did so. Immediately the First National drew upon the Merchants' National for the balance due it, and then the Merchants' failed, and Paulding was ruined.

An investigation was had upon this discreditable transaction; but, as it is said, by the influence of Jay Cooke & Co., the House Committee on Banking and Commerce, at the head of which was Credit-Mobilier Hooper, of Massachusetts, suppressed the report. It was again called for by the Wilson Committee last session, but was again concealed. The Cashier of the Merchants'—an irresponsible individual by the name of Huyck—had been speculating with a sharp set of Baltimore brokers: L. P. Bayne & Co. They failed last Friday. Huyck is still in this city, and is now advertising in the daily papers to take checks on Jay Cooke or the First National at par for such real estate as he has to sell. Both Huntington and Paulding are dead,—the latter having been acquitted by a court-martial, and then sent to Fort McHenry by Edwin M. Stanton. Andrew Johnson pardoned him out. He went to Minnesota to edit a newspaper, but his misfortune brought him to the grave. Huntington had been a bank-cashier in Wisconsin, where he failed, and got a desk in the Treasury at Washington. His impudence and smartness recommended him to Henry D. Cooke. After he got into the First National Bank, he pursued a systematic career of corrupting Auditors and intermediate officials at the Treasury, so that all appropriations for special relief, etc., passed through his bank and were clipped. He was also one of the contrivers of a Construction Company here to lend, and sell on time, engines and materials to city contractors; his confederates grew well off, but he died before he realized anything.

Huntington's shrewd performance with Paulding did Jay Cooke & Co. no ultimate good; for Congress compelled Paymasters thereafter to deposit at Sub-Treasuries, and this threw out the Cookes, and, as I am told, took $9,000,000 of deposits out of their hands, which otherwise might have gone the way in the collapse of the house. GATH.

How a Yankee Captain Sailed Into Rio Janeiro.

Brazil Correspondence of the Springfield Union.

A few days later a most ridiculous affair happened in the harbor. An ice ship from Boston entered the bay, commanded by a Capt. Green, in the South American trade. Fort Santa Cruz, not recognizing his house flag, hailed him, and ordered him to "heave to." But the worthy skipper didn't speak Portuguese, and the simple statement of the name of his vessel, which he hurled at the fort, was not at all satisfactory; so a blank shot was fired as a mild suggestion for him to stop. But he called for his revolver, and pointing it skyward, fired six successive shots.

Then a solid shot from the fort skipped across his bow, and another, better aimed, passed through his fore-sail. The fort and two shore batteries opened fire upon him, and several of his light spars were cut away. But he held on his course rejoicing, loading and firing his revolver. Finally he reached quarantine, and came to anchor just as his flying jib-boom went by the board. He was then so near the other shipping that they dared fire on him no longer, and the police-boat, the Custom-House boat, and the health-boat, all boarded him, together with the Captain of the port, who, with more vigor than politeness, wanted to know "Why in —— he didn't heave to?" "Heave to!" ejaculated the astounded skipper, "was that what you wanted? Good Lord! I thought you was salutin' the American flag!" "Diable!" shouted the officers in chorus, and set the case down as additional evidence of the lunacy which they regarded as a necessary ingredient of the American character.

The Salary-Grab.

It is reported by an eye-witness of the scene, that on the last night of the session, the President was in the lobby adjoining the Senate Chamber, talking with Frank Blair, when the Secretary commenced calling the roll on the salary bill. Blair started up to go out to answer to his name, when the President called him back. The Senator replied that he wanted to vote, to which the President answered that it was the salary bill that they were voting on, and he had not better go out, as he was going to vote against it. "You are mistaken," said Blair, "I am going to vote for it." "If that's the case," replied Grant, "go ahead." The story isn't a very long one, but if the *Democrat* is really in earnest, there is text enough in it for at least a half column of indignant denunciation.—*St. Louis Dispatch.*

ALONG THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Brainerd, Aiken, Aldrich, Perham, Fergus Falls, Detroit, Hawley, Glyndon, Moorehead, and Fargo.

The Country---"Signs of Civilization"---The Boston, Yeovil, and Red River Colonies.

Business Along the Red River of the North---The National Treasury to Be Called on for Aid to the Railroad.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
MOOREHEAD, Minn., Sept. 25, 1873.

In my letter from Brainerd, I believe I stated that, within 10 or 12 miles west of there, the country was reported to be tillable, or at least a great deal better than any section between Duluth and Brainerd. I wish to

MAKE A CORRECTION.

There may be small tracts along the Mississippi River whereon sanguine, industrious farmers, like Moore, could raise corn in seventy-five days (as stated); but a personal inspection of the country along the railroad convinces me that, for 30 miles west of Brainerd, the land is in no degree more serviceable than the 115 miles east; while the extent and value of the timber materially changes for the worse. Nor am I relying on my own judgment. For a traveling companion I have a distinguished gentleman, brother of one of the principal officers of the road; and, as we passed over a marsh near Motley, he said: "I have traveled all over the United States and in most of the Territories, and I never saw such a d—d country in my life as is between St. Paul and here." In the language of a prominent Duluth man: "Brainerd? Why

BRAINERD IS A HOT-HOUSE."

Meaning thereby that it was a "forced" concern; which is true, and that is why I found it almost impossible to get anything like the truth out of a Brainerd man. Engineer Kimberly seemed very modest and honorable; but Russell, the *Tribune* editor, talked all the time, as though he was getting 25 cents a line for his toughest stories. Russell told me that forty-five wagons loaded with wheat came into Wadena in one day. Kirkendall, an ex-contractor of the Northern Pacific road, gave it as his opinion that Russell exaggerated just about forty wagon-loads. "Brainerd," said the Duluth gentleman referred to above, "is one of Gregory Smith's pets; he named it after his father-in-law, and had the general offices and shops located there. It was a great mistake. Aiken, 27 miles east of Brainerd, is within half a mile of the Mississippi River; yet, by the river, it is 80 miles from one to the other place. Consequently, all lumbering men ship their camp-supplies to Aiken and save 50 odd miles." But enough of Brainerd.

At Aldrich, 36 miles west of Brainerd, the train stopped a minute. Among the passengers were a lady and a little daughter, on their way to meet the husband and father, who is an officer in the Stanley expedition. As the train stopped, the little girl looked out of the window, then gleefully clapped her hands and shouted: "Mama, just look here! Here is

"A GARDEN!"

"Mamma" looked, and so did all the passengers, and, sure enough, there was, at the side of the track, a little patch of garden,—cabbages with Chinese heads and Elizabethian ruffled leaves; cornstalks, beets, and tomato-vines,—evidences that whoever lived there and cultivated the little patch had not forgotten the employments of youth in a far-off land. It *was* a relief! The first sign of gardening the weary eyes of the little girl had rested on in many hours.

Between Aldrich and Perham, 158 miles west of Duluth, the soil begins to improve.

PERHAM

is nothing more than a station with a house or two over, but it is a very respectable shipping-point. Twenty or thirty teams arrive there with wheat every day, coming 50 and 60 miles, from the Fergus Falls vicinity. Wheat was selling at 80 cents, and the elevator man told me the failure of Jay Cooke had affected the price 10 cents. Fergus Falls, 60 miles southwest of Perham, is only 30 miles from the St. Paul & Pacific Road; yet these poor farmers could find no buyers for wheat in their own vicinity.

After leaving Perham, the engineer came upon a herd of cattle on the track, and rapidly sounded the whistle. Another lady-passenger, extremely nervous, said she was glad to hear such a grateful sound; it was the first time since leaving Duluth she had discovered "signs of civilization." I mention these trivial incidents as proof of the general dull and uninteresting character of the region traversed. However, the Kansas Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Green Bay & Lake Pepin Roads have no advantage in this respect over the Northern Pacific.

DETROIT,

where the Boston colony located last year, is 206 miles west of Duluth. As its Yankee citizens say, it is a "right smart" place, and clean as a new pin. The population is about 600, but there is a sad want of harmony among them. The railroad line cuts the town in two; on one side is Holmes, a banker, and Barnes, a saloon-keeper, who maintain that their location is Detroit. On the north side, Col. Johnston asserts the original claim to the city government and school-house. Every day the rambunctious pioneers draw revolvers and get into a scrimmage, but the graveyard hasn't been started yet. Notwithstanding all this, lots are held at $250 each. Most of the Yankees have homesteads and railroad lands, but as yet they have neglected to take up the shovel and the hoe, evidently preferring to live in Detroit and quarrel over town and county-seat matters. What little wheat was raised this year brings 85 cents.

THE YEOVIL COLONISTS,

at Hawley, 230 miles west, came too late this year for any crops; consequently they are not in the happiest of conditions. Some of them are dissatisfied, but no one can tell how they will be pleased till after they winter over once. There is one thing certain: many of them have 160 acres of land, which amount they never could have hoped to have owned if they had remained in England.

GLYNDON,

where the Red River colony—a homogeneous mixture—is located, has some attractions. The prairie-land is good in that vicinity, and the Company has erected a fine emigrant-house for the use of land-buyers. As a commercial point, Glyndon, to-day, is a sad failure. Allen, the only merchant, for lack of business is closing out.

The Red River of the North is reached at a distance of 252 miles from Duluth. It is here the dividing line between Minnesota and Dakota.

MOOREHEAD,

in Minnesota, and Fargo, in Dakota, are not rival towns, from the fact that Moorehead has all the stores, and Fargo the railroad-hotel, round-house, and offices. Here is where the transfer of freight and passengers is made for Manitoba. The Hon. N. K. Hubbard, banker and general merchant, of Moorehead, was very kind in furnishing me data. Of course, everybody here is more or less interested in the success of the Northern Pacific Road, and Mr. Hubbard represented the feeling over Jay Cooke's failure as being very depressing. There are a good many persons up and down the Red River and along the railroad in this region, and the merchants of Moorehead depend for their business upon these farmers; while, at the same time, the merchants are dependent on the railroad. This year, in order to give the farmers a chance, Mr. Hubbard and others are buying and handling wheat without commission, and the Northern Pacific Company hauls it to Duluth for 15 cents a bushel,—a less price than for the same distance on any road in Iowa or Illinois. But on freights west, the Company is not so generous. On the Red River bottoms, Hubbard says 200 bushels of potatoes to the acre have been raised this season; and, this week, one lot of 4,000 bushels was sold at 40 cents per bushel. The farmers here seem to be doing well, buy and sell for cash, cultivate large tracts, and are pleased with the climate. Several of them, with whom I talked to-day, express themselves as

DELIGHTED WITH THEIR PROSPECTS

for the future; but every one unites in saying that Northern Minnesota is no country for the profitable raising of stock. The range is good enough in summer, but the winters are too long and too severe. Another general opinion is, that the high price at which the railroad lands are held retards immigration. The available Government lands is mostly taken up. Flour, manufactured on the Red River above here, is loaded in large quantities on flats and transported to points in Manitoba. I am glad to write that, for the first time since leaving St. Paul, I have found a contented and prosperous community.

But, on the trains, at the stations, in the hotels and offices, there is but one subject of conversation: Will Jay Cooke's failure stop the extension of the Northern Pacific Road? Since leaving St. Paul I have met dozens of contractors and speculators, some of whom have been idle for months, and all of whom have been anxiously waiting the result of the Yellowstone expedition, and the commencement of work on the west end. These men, the hundreds of railroad-employes, the great bulk of the populations of Duluth, Brainerd, Moorehead, and Fargo, give shape and tone to the idea that the Northern Pacific Road must be pushed through to Montana, even though it be done at the

EXPENSE OF THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

As a sample of this argument, I give this extract from an article in last week's Duluth *Minnesotian*, from the pen of Dr. Foster, who signs himself "Historiographer to the Indian Bureau":

The Nation's own work, dropped as too great a burden for any individual or set of individuals, should be taken up by the Nation and assisted to completion, alike in justice to its own general interests, in the interest of the Northwest, to save from ruin the thousands who have honestly put their money in the bonds of the road, and to save as well the man and the men who heroically undertook, in good faith, to construct a National highway to unite the ends of the Nation on its most Northern line, and bind together, in indissoluble iron bands, great seas and great lakes in a trans-continental system of transportation, for the common welfare of all. The effort was commendable. No swindle of any kind has marked that effort. The burden was simply too heavy, they have stumbled in carrying it, and are, perhaps irretrievably hurt. We repeat, let Congress now lift up the load and bear it onward and triumphantly to the Pacific.

What may be done by the Northern Pacific Company, what Congress may do in this matter, no man can tell. But that an organized effort will be made, the coming winter, to relieve the embarrassments of the Company by aid from the National Treasury, is certain. In my letter from Minneapolis, I showed that the original builders of the Northern Pacific Road made $1,080,000. Perhaps Dr. Foster didn't know this when he said, "No swindle of any kind has marked this effort." PHOCION.

GEN. GRANT AS AN ANGLOPHOBIST.

The True Version of an Interesting Story.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The New York *Sun* relates an anecdote of President Grant at Long Branch which we reproduce in another column and propose to correct in this. The *Sun's* story is a little crooked, and we hope to give the straight of it. The President was dining at Drexel's cottage. Among the guests was a young man from Philadelphia, recently returned from Europe. He was a pleasant talker, and related a good deal of his experience abroad, dwelling especially upon England. Perhaps the young man had heard so much about "Cæsarism" that it occurred to him that the President had monarchical tendencies. At any rate, he spoke in high terms of the English form of government, and pointed out the features in which it was more liberal than our Republican form, expressing also confidence in its great stability. The American eagle in the bosom of the President was aroused, and screamed, so to speak. It is related that he interrupted the talker by saying: "As you hold such sentiments, I think you should become a British subject. I don't think you have any business in this country." A melancholy pause in the conversation succeeded this practical remark. In the language of the poet, "Silence, like a poultice, came to heal the blows of sound." Two or three dismal attempts were made to restore the conversation, but they were feeble, and very soon faded. The dinner closed in coolness. As soon as the host could speak alone with his distinguished guest, the President of the United States, he approached him, and said that the young man from Philadelphia had certainly not intended to offend him, and merely meant to do the English justice without disparagement to his own country. But the wrath of the President swelled within him, and he declared that he had made up his mind not to hear any more of that sort of talk without rebuking it. There had been too much of that sort of thing in this country, anyhow. Without knowing the result of this intercession for peace and good-will among men, the unfortunate Philadelphian sought the President and desired to say that, however fairly his remarks might be open to criticism, he begged to be understood not to mean any disparagement of the United States or discourtesy toward the Chief Magistrate. The President stared at him with a face as implacable and imperturbable as that of a first-class poker-player, and told him that he did not desire to talk to him any more then, or to talk to him at any time, on that or any other subject. We do not vouch for the literal accuracy of this story, but it is, no doubt, substantially true; and it is perhaps not out of the way to add that Messrs. Drexel, Childs, and Murphy, and others who had the President in their precious keeping by the seaside, were deeply disturbed. They had received a new sensation, and it was in the nature of a shock.

THE CONDEMNED MODOCS.

How They Feel About the Execution—An Enterprising Embalmer.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, writing from Fort Klamath, Oregon, under date of Sept. 9, says:

"The Modocs under sentence of death are confined in the general guard-house, which is under strict surveillance, and only twice a week are allowed an airing in the parade-ground. Nevertheless, all of the condemned, save the Curly-headed Doctor, are in fair health, aside from the weakness induced by worry and close confinement, and appear to worry very little over the approach of death. The Doctor's system is in an unhealthy state. For many years he has been addicted to strong drink. Shut off from his bitters and fresh air, he has fallen into a decline. Captain Jack has gained flesh rapidly of late and is in good spirits. He says he does not fear death, but will feel ashamed to be hanged by the neck. He prefers to die like a warrior—to be shot. The death-warrant has not been received at Klamath, and in consequence of its non-appearance rumors of a commutation of the sentence of death to imprisonment for life are freely circulated and often believed.

"Report says that certain officials have come to the conclusion that Scolux (incorrectly known as Slotuck) and Barncho, two of the condemned murderers, were merely the tools of Jack in the Peace-Commission tragedy, and therefore should be pardoned out and out, and the officials have forwarded a special petition in their behalf to the President.

"The disposition of Capt. Jack's remains is a question in which many professional gentlemen take a live interest at the present time, and one which may cause trouble. An embalmer named Sherwood recently visited the military headquarters here for information in regard to execution, etc., remarking that he had consummated a bargain with Jack for his body after death, and had a receipt showing that he had already paid the purchase-money. An officer advanced the idea that Jack's life and body were the property of the Government, and neither could be taken without its consent. Mr. Sherwood having replied that he might invoke the aid of the civil courts, he finally concluded to open a correspondence with the Secretary of War on the subject. The embalmer desires to exhibit Jack for coin."

How Andy Johnson Recovered His Old Tailoring Table.

From the Bristol News.

Ex-President Johnson has been noted for his kindness to tailors. Some time since he loaned to one of them the old table on which he used to ply his shears and needle, and from which he, in an unparalleled career, rose to the Presidency. During the cholera alarm of June last, this brother left Greeneville in a hurry, taking his family with him to Bristol. In the confusion he neglected to leave behind this celebrated table. Mr. Johnson was prostrated by a violent attack of cholera, and could not look after out-door matters, and so the table found its way to Bristol. Of course it was regarded by the family a relic too interesting to be lost, and on Wednesday last, Mr. Johnson, son of the ex-President, arrived in Bristol in quest of it, and found it safely locked in one of the A., M. & O. cars, and snugly billed for a distant Virginia town, to which the aforesaid tailor had already removed. There was no use for a warrant in detinue, for the service could not be made, and, as both table and tailor were in Virginia, an attachment could not be served.

Did the pursuit end there? Not a bit of it. Learning that day that many of the Virginia cars are backed across the State line to the Tennessee switch in order to get them on the proper track, Mr. Johnson procured from a Justice on the Tennessee side a writ of replevin, and when this car was being switched for its Virginia journey, there was present a Tennessee officer, who very dexterously switched the table out of it, and turned it over to the son of the ex-President, who now has it again in Greeneville.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Its Ravages at Shreveport and Memphis.

Apprehensive Feeling Throughout the South.

A Description of the Disease and Its Treatment.

Prevalence of the "Broken-Bone Fever" at New Orleans.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 24, 1873.

A dark cloud hangs like a pall over our Southern country. It has enveloped many a home and heart in its sombre vapor; and there is reason to fear that, before the black frost (the term of the pestilence), it may descend upon many of our towns and villages, and, dropping death upon its wings, cause the cities of the living to be less populous than those of the dead. A peculiarly-malignant and fatal type of yellow fever made its appearance a few weeks ago at Shreveport, on the Red River,—a thriving town on the western edge of our State. It is said to have been imported from Mexico by an itinerant circus-company.

It is strange how this poisonous infection

TRAVELS AND IS PROPAGATED.

Some years ago, while the pestilence was prevailing in this city, a bale of blankets was shipped hence to Trenton, a town on the Ouachita River. The young men who opened it were soon seized by the yellow fever; it spread fast and far, and, ere long, had doubly decimated the population of the town. At another time, a hogshead of bacon was the fatal gift from this city to another interior community.

The strolling players brought Pandora's box this summer to the unsuspecting town of Shreveport, and have cost it many a precious life. Unfortunately, the physicians, not accustomed to deal with "Yellow Jack," have been unequal to the crisis of his advent; indeed, they hardly knew him when he appeared, for their first statements were to the effect that the disease was "pernicious fever,"—whatever that may mean. Making its appearance first in sporadic cases, the sickness quickly became epidemic, and

A HORROR OF DARKNESS

fell upon the town. Every one who could get away, fled, while terror went before and followed hard upon their heels. It is said that a train filled with fugitives was making its way to Dallas, Tex.; but when the citizens of that place heard of their intended coming, they dispatched a Vigilance Committee of able-bodied men to prevent, at any hazard, the intended immigration. The Vigilantes proceeded at haste some miles along the track, and, at a convenient place, got together a log-heap on each side of the road-bed, set it on fire, and sat them down in desperation to await the coming of the train. At such an unwonted signal the engineer shrilly whistled "Down brakes," and hove to,—in what fright you may imagine when he saw the shining barrels of a score of navy-revolvers pointed at his head. Dallas informed him that he should have lead for brains if he attempted to move his train a rod farther west; hearing which, the masculine representatives of Shreveport in the cars turned out to a man, revolver in hand, and assured the engineer that he should

SUP WITH PLUTO

if he did not go on. The matter was at length compromised, and the train allowed to proceed, when the delegates from Dallas learned that there were no yellow-fever patients aboard.

I have heard another story, of a Shreveport gentleman on his way from Mexico to his home, quite ignorant that the plague was ravaging the fair town. His road took him through Dallas, where the excitement of the people had reached fever-heat. Registering himself from Shreveport at the principal hotel, he asked for a room. The clerk, without making answer, eyed him curiously, and then, in silence and with speed, left the office, returning in a few moments attended by a dozen stout fellows, who led the unfortunate man from Shreveport into the street, gave him a tremendous whipping, and then turned him loose to shift for himself, because he hailed from the city of the plague.

It has been stated in the public prints that persons have been seized by the pestilence in the street and died within a few minutes. I think there is not the slightest foundation for these reports. Indeed, the best authorities assure me that, when these cases of sudden death in the street have occurred, the victims are supposed convalescents. To make you understand this, let me give you some account of the

YELLOW FEVER AND ITS TREATMENT.

The type of the disease varies from year to year, and every great epidemic has traits of its own; but the main features are the same, and an experienced and competent physician infallibly recognizes these in twenty-four hours. True, it is impossible for the most skillful to distinguish between these symptoms, and those of the Dengue or "broken-bone fever," for the first night and day. A man in the enjoyment of uncommon health and strength (for the delusive disease seems to delight in snaring its victim unawares, to make the sacrifice fat for its dark altar) finds a rigor, or slight chill creeping over him, followed by pains in the head and back, and fever, which rises rapidly. The pains become violent, excruciating, and the pulse ranges from 108 to 120. The tongue is not coated or furred, but assumes a red, glassy appearance, and often swells to far beyond its natural size; the gums begin to enlarge, and a black deposit settles on the teeth. The secretions of the body are deranged, and often the bladder becomes dry as a powder-horn, for the kidneys fail to perform their function. Woe to the patient when such is the case, for the urinary acid is almost sure to be carried to the brain, producing the wildest delirium, and, if not quickly relieved, issuing in speedy and terrible death. The stomach is disordered, and frequently there is a disposition to retch; the nerves become preternaturally excited, and the restlessness is indescribable; while the eyes are painfully sensitive to light and the ears to sound. In some cases, the lips, the whole face, grow red as crimson. Usually, the full, corded pulse throbs with sledge-like stroke,—the other symptoms unabated,—for seventy-two hours, when the fever declines,—the pulse still remaining quick, but like the trembling vibration of a thread. By this time the patient is so reduced that he can scarcely lift his head, or indeed raise an eyelid. This is

THE CRITICAL PERIOD,

and, in fact, forward from this time until absolute, not apparent, convalescence takes place.

Yellow fever is sometimes thought to be a high type of the bilious; but there could be no greater mistake, for countless autopsies in this city have showed the liver to be in good condition; indeed, I have not heard of a case where it was seriously implicated. The disease is sui generis, having little or no kinship with other malarious affections, and is distinctly a poison of the blood. Hence the constant tendency to extravasation of the blood into the gums, eyes, ears, stomach; for, in some severe cases, blood is thrown out from every opening of the body. It is often forced in large quantities into the stomach, and, when this is thrown off,

THE BLACK VOMIT

occurs. It is an error to suppose that this is, of necessity, fatal; for I have known many persons to recover after it. The vomit is simply Nature's effort to free the stomach from this extravasated blood; and, when death ensues, it results from the extreme nervous action consequent upon the retching in the enfeebled invalid. In serious cases, hemorrhage from the openings of the body often affords relief.

As soon as the patient finds the rigor creeping over him, he should go to bed, and summon an experienced nurse, who is far more important than the physician; take a hot mustard foot-bath and a moderate dose of castor-oil, and make up his mind to spend a week or two quietly in bed, covered by blankets, in a dark and comparatively close room; with the confident expectation, if the disease be taken in time, and he has a vigilant, competent nurse, and self-control enough to keep still, that he will get well. At least

TWO-THIRDS OF THE DEATHS

from yellow-fever result from the victims failing to go to bed at once upon the slightest seizure; from the want of self-control upon their own part, or of fidelity and watchfulness on the part of the nurse; or from doctors using calomel or quinine, as if the liver were affected. After the bowels have been gently opened by the oil, moderate doses of aconite should be administered every two hours, and the patient closely covered so as to induce perspiration; for, if possible, the poison must be eliminated through the pores. Very soon the nose will detect the presence of the disease by the sickly-sweet odor which escapes from the sufferer. He must not attempt to raise his head, to move a hand from under the cover, for the slightest exertion may bring on vomiting. Should strangling occur, or the acid fly to the brain, a fly-blister over the bladder will cause the kidneys to secrete their fluid in six or eight hours, and relief may then be had by the use of the catheter. Disturbance of the stomach may likewise be relieved by a blister over the part. After the action of the oil, the bowels may be regulated by injections.

Where the skin is thinnest it takes on a yellowish color from the poison. At the end of seventy-two hours, when the fever usually abates (during which the patient has tasted no food), the nurse must begin to use stimulants and nourishment,—a teaspoonful of beef-tea, and a like quantity of champagne or brandy, every hour or two. Should the attention be perfect and the case go well, the improvement from the point of entire prostration ought to be rapid. The brief reign of the fever has been so complete that it seems to have driven out every other form and trace of disease; and, should entire recovery take place, the patient, especially if he has been an invalid, will gain

HIGHER AND BETTER HEALTH

than he has ever known; for it seems as if, with the poison, there has been eliminated all weakness and imperfection from every organ of the body; and persons entirely well from yellow fever are the best cases for life insurance companies.

Do not imagine yourself well, however, when your appetite comes like a strong man armed, when your strength seems to rise in a flood-tide, and the inexperienced physician discharges you as convalescent. I have known of many cases that proved fatal at this point. Take one: An acquaintance of mine in this city, some years ago, was pronounced by his doctor, recovered, allowed to dress, to be shaved, and to have a sumptuous dinner prepared, and was dead in an hour, from black vomit. This is the

REASON FOR THE SUDDEN DEATHS

in the streets of Shreveport. From the inexperience of the physicians, and the incompetency of the nurses, it is said that 60 per cent of the cases have died in that fated town; a frightful mortality, which, under happier auspices, ought not to have reached more than 10 per cent, or 20 at the outside.

Within the last two weeks, "the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noon-day," has made its appearance,

IN MEMPHIS,

producing a perfect reign of terror. The inhabitants are fleeing in every direction; while those who remain are allowing the gas to escape from the street-lamps; making bonfires of tar-barrels, the smoke from which covers the city with a canopy of gloom; flooding the streets with water; scattering lime; and, in a word, doing all that science, fancy, or superstition can suggest to drive the demon of disease from their homes,—with what effect remains to be seen. A tithe of this energy and expense well put forth last spring, to place the city in a right sanitary condition, might have saved Memphis from the epidemic of cholera, and from this threatened one of yellow fever.

MEANWHILE, OUR OWN CITY

has been quarantined (needlessly, I think,—not to say offensively) by Mobile and Galveston. It has been hinted that the authorities of those cities have been as much influenced in this step by motives of trade as considerations for health. It is not, however, to be denied that the yellow fever is here, but as yet only in sporadic cases.

There is a part of this city, well toward the south end, near the river, between Jackson and Washington streets, where the plague has been lying in ambush for the last three years, every now and then sending a victim to the graveyard. It showed itself there some weeks ago, and has been gradually, but steadily, stretching wider its feverish palms, advancing with stealthy step and blood-shot eyes, until now cases are reported in several other parts of the city. There are two in the house where I live. When advancing to the frightful dignity of an epidemic, the disease usually proceeds block by block, street by street,—leaving one or more dead in every house; but sometimes it makes long strides, and unexpectedly assails other quarters of the town. We have one ground of hope that the yellow fever may not become epidemic this fall, to-wit: the

UNIVERSAL PREVALENCE OF THE DENGUE

(which is thought to be its alternate, and experience thus far declares that they have not raged together as epidemics). It is computed that there have been 30,000 cases of the latter at one time in the city, within the last few weeks. This "broken-bone fever" seems to be a mixture of bilious and rheumatic fevers, and, although rarely fatal, is most painful. I can liken the suffering caused by it to nothing but the torture of the wheel or the rack, for you feel as if every bone in your body was broken. The fever itself usually remits or intermits at the end of twenty-four hours, but the pains continue much longer; and, even when relieved, you must be exceedingly careful,—for a relapse, which is very common, is much more serious and fraught with agony than the first attack. The common treatment is a dose of calomel to begin with, and, after an interval of eighteen or twenty-four hours, Battly's sedative and quinine; to which it yields in a few days, leaving the patient, however, very weak. The creoles and negroes, who are for the most part exempt from yellow fever, or suffer from it slightly, have no immunity from the Dengue, but seem to be handled by it more roughly than strangers and the whites.

The student of human nature, who desires to read

THE BRIGHTEST AND DARKEST PAGES

in that dread volume, should visit one of these plague-smitten cities during the reign of an epidemic. Nowhere else will he see intemperance, lust, wickedness of every kind, so defiant, rampant, blasphemous; and nowhere else do self-forgetfulness, love, and piety shine with such a celestial light. Commonplace men and women unclothe themselves of selfishness, and, arrayed in the garments of pity and charity, become ministering angels in the abodes of loneliness, want, and disease. Let it be known that a poor family or a stranger is down, the first men and women of the city are ready to fly to their relief, and watch with sleepless eyes through vigils of incredible length. While the ribald and the licentious reel in tipsy riot and shriek with maudlin profanity upon the verge of the grave, the name of Howard (given to the relief associations of these cities), through the self-devotion of those who bear it, wins a glory that Seraphim might covet.

GOD GRANT THAT OUR POOR CITY,

once the Queen of the Gulf, but now discrowned and dissolved, her prosperity trampled in the dust, her wealth the spoil of strangers, her servants intoxicated lords, and her old nobles, serfs, robbed of her trade and commerce, preyed upon by vampires who are draining her very life-blood, her very prospects blotted and fouled with the dirty, profane hands of thieves,—God grant, I say, that our desolate city may be spared this year from the visitation of an epidemic of yellow fever. DIDAPPER.

The Danubian Principalities.

The British Consul-General at Bucharest, in his report this year, complains of our ignorance of the countries bordering on the Lower Danube, and says that the Molde-Wallachians are strangely jumbled together with the Servians and the Bulgarians in the minds of the general British public, although there is as marked a difference between them as between an Englishman and a Frenchman or German. The Consul states that letters directed to Bucharest sometimes travel to India, in search of Bokhara, which, however, may be chiefly owing to bad handwriting. He says he has himself known a writ from one of the superior courts at Westminster directed to Bucharest, "in the Kingdom of Egypt." He, therefore, sends his latitude and longitude, and reminds us that Bucharest became the Capital of Roumania on the union of Moldavia and Wallachia in 1861. Bucharest has a right to be known to us. Its name signifies "City of Joy;" its population is estimated at upwards of 200,000 souls; it covers a space of more than twenty English square miles, and is so built that the traveler, as he approaches, may see interspersed with the quaint spires of above a hundred Greek churches, a profusion of acacia, poplar, and other trees. The population shows a marked division of classes,—the aristocratic Boyards; the professions and smaller landed proprietors; the merchants, chiefly foreigners; the artisans, and laborers. Among the owners and drivers of public vehicles, Russians of the Lipovani sect, expelled from their country and easily distinguished by their countenance and voice, are numerous. There are about 20,000 Transylvanians, who are employed as grooms and housemaids; the upper servants are generally Roumanians, not a few of them gypsies, the descendants of the former domestic slaves; and the gypsies are also the professional musicians of the Capital, swarming in the taverns and coffee-shops. There are about 15,000 Jews. These last increase and multiply; but the Christian population, it is said, do not. Bucharest cannot boast of being a healthy place. It is stated that angina diphtheria has been raging, in an epidemic form, especially among children, for years, and among the whole Christian population the deaths are more than the births.

PHILADELPHIA.

Operations of the Clothing Ring.

The Bogus-Diploma Question---An Attempt to Purge the Bar.

Centennial Matters---Parade of Knights-Templar---The Constitutional Convention---Resumption of Business.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 27, 1873.

Our city is famous for her Rings. Few of our public officials, from the highest to the lowest, are free from the taint of corruption. In vain do one or two spirited journalists raise their voices against the rising evil. Their best and most well-directed efforts are powerless, and, at the present writing, "the City of Brotherly Love" is a by-word and reproach; her justice is a mockery; the action of her Councils is a delusion, and the public piety of her officials a snare. These are well-known facts, and require no further comment on my part.

Considerable ingenuity is exercised in the working of our city Rings. I take what is called

THE CLOTHING RING

as an example.

There are periodical sales of clothing and other articles at the United States Arsenal in this city,—advertised as condemned goods,—which bring together quite a number of buyers. The greater part of the goods offered is invariably bought up by a formidable Ring, composed of parties from all parts of the country. This Ring has been in existence for years, and is represented at almost every large Government-sale in the Union. Its modus operandi is as follows: It has always a buyer and other agents, whose business it is to sneak among intending bidders, and see if there is one or more who desire to buy a large invoice, and what prices they are willing to pay. When the sale begins, those who wish but a few packages are allowed to get them; but, if a large buyer wants too many of the goods, the Ring instantly bids against him, and forces him out, at the risk of losing money itself, since it deters him from bidding on other articles. When the goods are knocked down, and the Ring-operator is asked how much he wants, he immediately replies, "All." In this manner, the Ring obtains nearly all the goods offered. I am credibly informed that immense lots of goods are "knocked down" to it at ridiculously low rates. Shoes usually costing the Government $1.50 and $2 per pair have been known to sell for *fifteen to twenty cents per pair!* The same with blankets, pantaloons, blouses, coats, etc.

There is an Inner Ring within the large one, composed of a number of heavy capitalists, who furnish the funds to pay for the goods. This party meet together after the sale, and have a splendid supper. Experiences are related over their wine; after which the lists of the goods purchased are produced and prices averaged. A day is named for those in the Main Ring, and the prices paid are stated, the interest and commission charged by the Inner Ring for their manipulations added, and this makes the lowest prices that will be taken for the goods. An auction is then held, and the members of the Outer Ring bid and get them *for cash*, always at good prices in comparison to what was formerly paid. The profits are then estimated, and a division at once takes place among the members, so that they thus get the goods and also a large gain on their "spec." The members of the Inner and Outside Rings are said to make immense profits annually. Although passing through these several hands, each having a considerable profit, the wearer gets them very cheap, for the simple reason that the original price is so very small,—almost nothing. The leaders of this Ring are all shrewd, wealthy men, and they maintain a strict combination. It is stated that two live here, one in St. Louis, and others in New York, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Boston, Washington, and other places.

BOGUS DIPLOMAS.

Attorney-General Dimmick—in reply to the communication of Mayor Stokley, asking him to issue a writ of quo warranto against the "American Institute of Philadelphia" for alleged sale of bogus diplomas in Europe and elsewhere—says: "I will prepare the necessary information and apply for the writs at the meeting of the Supreme Court in Pittsburgh, the first Monday in October, and will do myself the pleasure of calling upon you soon in Philadelphia. I need hardly add it will afford me pleasure to co-operate with you in this matter."

PURGING THE BAR.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the Philadelphia Bar was held this afternoon, in the new Court-House, to take such steps as will purge the Bar of the disreputable characters and "shysters,"—by which latter term a certain class of hard-cheeked, ignorant, and dishonorable lawyers are known to their more respectable professional brethren. A resolution providing for the calling of a general meeting of the Bar, with the view of forming a permanent organization, which will be chartered, was unanimously agreed to. Lewis Cassidy, from the Special Committee, reported that a mass of evidence concerning certain persons connected with the profession had been taken by the Committee, but the latter considered it best not to report the same until the general meeting, which would give the parties implicated an opportunity to have a hearing. The question having been raised whether or not the Law Association had the power to arraign disreputable members, Mr. Ruddiman declared that action beyond its province, and that the matter rested in the hands of the Bar in general, who should, he thought, cast off the men who are bringing contempt on the Bar, and who are making it a by-word and a reproach throughout the land.

CENTENNIAL MATTERS.

Matters are progressing very favorably at the Centennial Bureau here. The Quartermaster and Surgeon-General, U. S. A., have made application for space in the forthcoming Exposition. Philadelphians trust that *Chicago will* stand by them with ready and generous subscriptions. Money is needed, and, when we look at the magnitude of the work before us, it cannot come in too quickly to enable us to make a fair start. All designs of competing architects will be required to be delivered by noon of the 30th inst., at latest. EZRA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PARADE OF KNIGHTS-TEMPLAR.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 30.—The parade of Knights-Templar in this city to-day was the most imposing and grandest sight ever witnessed here. Upwards of 10,000 Knights marched in line. Their various evolutions elicited much admiration. Broad, Chestnut, and Walnut streets, through which they passed, were crowded with spectators. Scarcely a State in the Union was unrepresented. The various commanderies were banqueted in the Horticultural Hall and other places in the city by Philadelphia Knights. The proceedings throughout were orderly and worthy of highest commendation.

THE DEATH OF CHARLES J. BIDDLE.

Various meetings were held to-night by the Bar, newspaper proprietors, etc., to take action upon the death of the Hon. Charles J. Biddle, former proprietor and chief editor of the *Age*, at which resolutions of sorrow and sympathy with his family were passed.

EIGHT PLANS WERE RECEIVED

to-day at the Centennial Bureau, chiefly from architects in Philadelphia. The remainder are on the way, and are expected early to-morrow. Those at hand bear impress of much ability. The final decision will be arrived at during the course of the present week. Mrs. Gillespie, President of the Women's Department, reported to the Commission to-day the anxious desire of many ladies in all the States of the Union to participate in the movement, and many large subscriptions were promised. Commissioners here hope for good reports from Gen. [illegible]ing's campaign in the West, and confident anticipations are entertained of Chicago's generous assistance.

IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,

to-day, the article on legislation was taken up. A number of amendments were offered and rejected. Section 25 was amended to read as follows: "The General Assembly may make appropriations of money to institutions where the widows of soldiers are supported or assisted, or the orphans of soldiers are maintained and educated; but such appropriations shall be applied exclusively to the support of such widows and orphans."

RESUMPTION.

Harrison Gambo has resumed business. Within the last few days over $470,000 of his general indebtedness has been paid and full releases obtained therefrom; in addition to this $374,000 of mortgage indebtedness has been provided for, making a total of $844,000.

Webster's Only Regret.

From a New York Herald Interview with ex-President Fillmore.

Before Mr. Webster died I called to see him, and, in the course of a long conversation on our social and political relations, Webster said: "There is but one thing that I really regret having done during the course of my political life."

"I asked him what that was," said Mr. Fillmore, "and he replied, 'I regret that I ever voted for a soldier President. There is no use in saying that my friends advised me to do it. I did not believe in it, and, therefore, there is nothing I can say in that direction to apologize for it.'" He referred to Gen. Taylor.

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THE EXPOSITION.

First Appearance of Strangers at the Big Show.

Excursionists from Aurora Visit the Building Yesterday.

A Timely Word of Caution to Expectant Visitors.

Contents of the Art Gallery---The Contemplated Menagerie.

Yesterday Aurora visited the Exposition, and found it satisfactory. The inhabitants of that city suspended business for a day and came to Chicago, bringing their wives, their daughters, and their lunch-baskets. This is but the beginning of the stream which is to set this way over the Burlington & Quincy Road, and it will not be long before the dwellers on the banks of the Mississippi come to drink the clear waters of Lake Michigan, see the Exposition, and learn something of the sports and pastimes of Chicago, including gambling on 'Change and speculation at bunko. The countryman is the fore-ordained prey of the bunko operator, and, by means of the seductive language of the managers of the game, leave much money here which they intended taking away with them. It is good for trade, but it sours the temper, and the victims lose faith in Chicago, and compare themselves to that man who fell among thieves.

Now we want our visitors to take a sunny view of Chicago, to go away with money enough to buy prize-packages on their way home; and with a belief that there are more than ten righteous men within our confines. Therefore a hint. In every village in Illinois, north of Springfield at least, some one man can be found who has been to Chicago, and has tested the thoroughness and completeness of bunko. They are valuable men at this time. They have had their eye-teeth cut. Bring them to the front. When Kankakee, or Lincoln, or Ottawa, Elgin, or Evanston organizes to visit the Exposition, they must do like Christian's family when they set out on their pilgrimage. They must get their townsman who knows bunko, and who can herd the lambs during their sojourn among the dangers of this city. Call him out. He may be modest. He may not think he is entitled to the prominence it is proposed to give him, but he must sacrifice those feelings for the sake of the village. Parson or layman, he must guide his band past the tempting bazaars of Vanity Fair, nor must he allow Demas, who has been baptized and is called Mike McDonald, to run them off into his bogus silver-mine.

Sweet sight to see the procession as it moves through the street, in compact order, while the guide hovers around on the outskirts, now on the right, now on the left flank. If any one bows to one of his pilgrims, and seems to want to enter into sweet converse with him, he rushes to the spot, and bids him beware of the wolf in sheep's clothing. The proprietor of a cheap restaurant out soliciting custom, the runner for the neighboring peanut stand, the drivers of omnibuses, will all have their gentle advances met by a repulse from the guide. Of course the pilgrims will think this a little too much caution, but

"He jests at scars, who never felt a wound,"

and it is better to follow the advice of a man who has been through the fire, and whose garments have been signed.

City generosity and rural credulity, when brought in contact, generally lead to an exchange of money, without an equivalent. Real generosity is a lost art just now. It is one of those petty vices which everybody shuts down on in hard times. Smoking may be retained, but generosity must go. There are not half as many people in Chicago who ask a friend to take a drink now as there were two weeks ago. This is an era of unsocial beer. The melody of clinking glasses has ceased.

So, when a person professes to be generous, to-day or to-morrow, look out for the snake in the grass, the cat under the meal, and refuse to accept his generosity. Grow noble-minded in turn, and decline to do anything which would tend to impoverish him at such a time. These moral-financial observations may have been made before, but they come in apropos just now, and are prompted by the reckless and extravagant generosity of Jones.

Jones is one of those fellows who is hard up for means of spending his money. If his relatives cared anything for him, they would have a conservator appointed, and allow him simply $1 a day in coppers to bestow upon the cripple who makes up in children what he lacks in arms, to the organ-grinder who once served with Sherman, and to other objects of compassion.

Sometimes Jones disposes of eligible partnerships for nothing. Sometimes he tosses away eligible recipes to people who send a postage stamp. Sometimes he sends the winning numbers in a lottery or a sweet plan for breaking a faro bank. Unwilling that his good deeds should be known among men, he sails under a false name, and the charitable Jones of to-day is the sympathizing Smith of to-morrow.

Just now Jones has a plethora of real estate. He has too much land. There are many people who have too little land. Jones dislikes this. He wants every man to settle down and have a home, whereon he can erect a castle, and be a happy citizen. So Jones, out of the fullness of his heart, has hired a post on Monroe street, near Wabash avenue, and has tacked thereon seductive hand-bills, stating that he has lots at Washington Heights, which will be given away for nothing. Nor does Jones stop there. Every person accepting one of these lots shall have a free ticket to the Exposition. Is philanthropy played out? Has the "benefactor of his species" gone up? Not while Jones lives.

Fancy the effect of this upon the outside visitor as he walks down Monroe street. "A lot for nothing, and a ticket thrown in! And yet I was told to look out for Chicago sharpers. I never was so hospitably entreated before. I will retrace my steps and converse with Jones."

No; it is better to keep on the other side of the street, and to say, "Get thee behind me, Jones. I do discern a cat in the meal."

The Exposition building is so large—the word "colossal" has been in constant use for a week, and is now laid up for repairs—that 7,000 or 8,000 people, when turned loose in it, seem to make but a little gathering. "Appearances are deceptive," as the minister smilingly said when he swallowed a glass of something which he thought was water, but which turned out to be gin. Go up in the gallery. Look down into the main hall, and count the number at one end of the building, and then make an estimate, and you get a better idea of the attendance. But the true test of the success of the undertaking is the conduct of the Executive Committee. When Messrs. Palmer and Bouton are discovered in a corner of the building, dancing a fancy dance, with every indication of sweetness and serenity upon their features, one concludes that the Exposition pays,—that it is connected with the gold-mines of California. When Mr. Farwell is seen playing cards "for fun" in the Treasurer's office, it is a necessary inference that the dividends on his stock are large, and that he does not need his "daily stranger." When Messrs. Drake and Crane throw their arms around one another's necks, after an examination of the safe in the same office, it is a sign that the receipts are catching up with the disbursements.

That the Committee were liberal-minded, broad-gauge, whole-souled men, was well known, but their liberality in the interpretation of the term of fine arts is carried to an extreme, like the generosity of Jones. The Art Hall includes pictures, and everything else for which there was no room elsewhere. Under the head of "fine arts" come charm-bells, manufactured from the Court-House bell, which, like the widow's cruise, or the folly of man, or the wickedness of the Madison street bridge-tender, seems to be fated never to give out. It is two years since the fire. Charm-bells are outlawed. If they belong anywhere, it is in a remote nook in the gallery, between the rakes and the pitchforks. Fine arts also covers wax fruit and flowers, as well as real flowers exhibited by Reissig. Also a dog, made out of straw. Also specimens of electrotyping and engraving. Also some printing, hand-bills, and specimens of lithography. Also some embossed glass. Also some decorated mustache-cups, the latest device of lovers. The face of the dear one is painted on that part of the cup which the mustache is supposed to caress, and thus one combines business with pleasure, coffee with kisses. Ordinarily, when a man presses the portrait of his beloved to his lips, he does it in his own room, after closing the blinds; but by this ingenious device Kissing is carried on all through meal time. For a slight extra charge, Mr. Staring, artist in moustache-cups, will efface the portrait of one's first love, and replace it by her successor. Fond mothers who wish to keep up with the flirtations of their sons may just watch the china.

In addition to these articles, the art-room contains many fine frames, and some atrocious pictures. Clothes may make the man; the frame does not the picture. As an illustration of the decay of art, this feature of the Exposition is very good, is really creditable, and deserves to be visited. There is only one trifling fault to be found with some of the painters represented here, and that is that they cannot paint, and rely upon gold-leaf to carry them through. Take for instance the full-size portrait of a lady. The flesh appears to have been done with white paint furnished by the Chicago Oil and Lead Company. It is not flesh-colored, but the color of white paint, which has been on familiar terms with rain storms. On the table at her right hand is a blue bottle, evidently a study from life, and which probably contained smelling salts. This likely, for the expression on the face of the subject is that of a woman with a sick headache, who has been nerving herself up with sal-volatile. In the long ago days when D. A. Gage kept a tavern with a "swinging sign" in front of the door, he would have been afraid to hang up such a production, lest it should scare people away from his hostelry. The rule forbidding the removal, prior to the close of the Exposition, of pictures, which may be sold while it is in progress, is unnecessary in this case.

Large crowds gather in front of the memorial picture painted by Armitage, and kindly exhibited by the city. They do so because it is big. It attracts more attention than "The Heart of the Sierras," since it covers more feet of canvas. This is the first rule of primitive criticism. The comments are guarded. The ladies do not say much about it, since Chicago is very scantily clad, being represented as she was just after the fire, and before the old clothes of a sympathetic world had begun pouring in on her. But the men are not so reticent. They are puzzled by the lion and the eagle, and can only account for their presence by supposing that the young lady, who is out of sorts, was traveling with a circus, and got injured by falling from a tight-rope. This satisfactorily explains the scarlet jacket of Britannia, who is metamorphosed in their mind into a bare-back-rider. Scriptural visitors seem to think it a rather free and easy rendering of the well-known story of Susanna and the Elders, when the aged Elders got around the young lady and sang a Hebrew ditty, the chorus of which was—

"Oh, Susanna, don't you care for me?"

to which she indignantly replied, "Certainly not, you old thing." After inspecting Susanna minutely, they come to the conclusion that the Elders had bad taste, and everybody must agree with them that Susanna, or Chicago, is not very attractive, that the coloring is good, but that the position of the upper part of the body is strained and unnatural. Britannia is dressed a little too loudly for a visit to poor folks, and her charitable errand would have been more clearly indicated had she been given a basket containing a bar or so of pig iron, and a few other trifles for the relief of the invalid she was looking after.

It is a satisfaction to get out of this collection of frames, the work of the first artists in gilding, and see something which is not so pretentious, a clothes-wringer for instance. Even an humble and unpretending tin-pan has a homelike and attractive look. And to go up in the gallery, and see some of the optical and mathematical instruments manufactured by W. H. Bulloch, of this city. They are pretty to look at these combinations of glass and burnished nickel, and they are also useful. Placed upon a slide, and viewed through one of these powerful microscopes, the assets of the Franklin Bank can be distinctly seen, and really appear of creditable dimensions. Depositors hard up for consolation may extract some from this statement.

The last and chief attraction yesterday was a genuine Bloomer. Whether she was procured by the Secretary as a specimen for the Department of Textile Fabrics, or whether she came of her own volition, is unknown. Nobody ventured to ask her any questions. She did not look like that kind of a person. She would scare an interrogation point out of its senses were it to meet her. She stood beside the fountain, in among the statuary. On one hand was a sphynx, and on the other a plaster-of-paris man "mit nodings on," not even a plaster-of-paris shirt. She stood motionless, like a Naiad by her fountain. She stood so still that at first she seemed to be herself of terracotta, or some other non-combustible material. She wore a short, gray, cloth dress, and pantaloons of the same material. Quite a crowd of people kept on staring at her, until discouraged by a little incident. She turned upon a fellow who had been harrowing her with his eyes for some minutes, and remarked to him, "Well, sir, does my appearance please you?" Being an ill-bred young man, he turned away without saying a word, and was lost to view in the Machinery Department.

One tantalizing feature of the Exposition has already been noticed. There are stands there for the sale of cigars, apparently of fine quality and excellent price. Nearly all the men who go to the the building are in the habit of smoking. Naturally they buy a cigar, and are then informed that it is unparliamentary to smoke in the building. If you go out to smoke, you cannot get in again without paying anew, and if you have your cigar unlit in your mouth it is an even chance that some zealous watchman will require you to dip it in a pail of water in order to be sure it is out. Of course it is desirable to avoid all risk of fire, but still it is wrong to have tobacco for sale and no place to use it in. Therefore the following thought is respectfully advanced: Allow each tobacconist a little more room. Then let him build a little tabernacle the size of a bath-room, lining its sides and floor with sheet-tin, so that sparks and ashes can do no mischief. Then let the smoker go in there and be happy. Or the management can take the unoccupied rooms in the projections, tin them, and then charge the smoker the moderate fee of 5 or 10 cents, to cover expenses. This is worth thinking about.

Speaking of ten cents recalls the suggestion that has been made as to the use to which the Exposition building can be put this winter. It is proposed that all the menageries of North America shall winter here, bringing with them their elephants, panthers, lions, etc. Hay is cheap for the ruminants; Texas beef for the carnivora. They will be stabled under the gallery. At one end trees will be planted, on the lofty branches of which the cameleopards may browse. An immense pond will shelter the river horses and the rhinoceri. In order to prevent any fears on the part of visitors, the more ferocious beasts will be slightly chloroformed. Then ten cents will be charged for admission, so small a price that it is estimated that everybody in Chicago will go at least four times, but say, on an average, three and a half. The total population is 400,000. Deduct invalids, about 7,000 persons; restrained by religious scruples, 243, and there remain 392,757. The total receipts would then be $107,465.95, or, in round numbers, $100,000, which is certainly a fair profit.

ANDERSON'S EUROPEAN HOTEL RESTAURANT

and Lunch Rooms, at the northeast and southeast corners of the building, are being well patronized, as visitors find that everything suited to the wants of the inner man can be found without leaving the Exposition building. One can fare sumptuously at this institution for a moderate sum. It is enough when we say that Anderson has quite come up to his standard in supplying the public want in this direction.

COLBURN,

the plucky candy man, has added an interesting feature to the Exposition in the shape of a steam candy manufactory. He has five steam-pans in operation, which are mistaken by many for new-fangled coffee-roasters. People who are fastidious in their tastes can have their measures taken, and sweet-meats made to order. He will open his elegant retail store, at No. 67 Randolph street, one door from State, on Saturday of this week. The store will be an Exposition in itself.

The following is the musical programme for to-day:

AFTERNOON.

1. March—"Passion Flowers,"...Bilse
2. "Erinnerung an Donizetti,"...Heineke
3. Overture—"Amanda,"...Alard
4. "Potpourri Operatic,"...Beyer
5. Waltzes—"The Star of Love,"...A. Vaas
6. Selection from "Grand Duchess,"...Offenbach
7. "Serenade,"...Schubert
8. "Comic Fantasie,"...Beyer
9. Quadrille—"All Nations,"...Neidhardt

EVENING.

1. March—"Desiir,"...Wiegand
2. Selection from "Tannhauser,"...Wagner
3. Overture—"Le Roi d'Yvetot,"...Adam
4. Fantasie from "Freischutz,"...Weber
5. Waltzes—"Wine, Women and Song,"...Strauss
6. Overture—"Concert,"...Hoffmann
7. Andante and polka...C. Faust
8. "Grand National Potpourri,"...Heineke
9. Galop—"Amazonen,"...Michaelis

Conductor, Flodoard Hoffman.

—Chamberlin's somewhat famous "club-house" at Long Branch has been attached for debt. The house, furniture, and fixtures are very valuable.

THE COURTS.

The Sny Island Contractors Again in Trouble.

Forgetful Conductor Beane Obtains a Change of Venue.

Yesterday's Proceedings Before the Supreme Court.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday by Samuel W. Spink against Edward Skelsey, Eben W. Fuller, R. Parker Pierce, Joseph Skelsey, and John Heffron, copartners, under the name of Skelsey, Fuller & Pierce, known as the Sny Island contractors. Mr. Spink has an overdue note of $4,000, on which the petition is based, and claims that said firm have committed an act of bankruptcy in assigning their rights under the contract to John Atkinson, P. Fitzsimmons, John Heffron, William Foxen, W. I. Mills, and W. O. Moore, of Detroit, who are their bondsmen, with intent to give a preference. There was at the time of the assignment still due $30,000, held in the form of bonds, by the Sny Island Levee Commissioners. An injunction was also asked to restrain the Commissioners from paying over said bonds, and granted by Judge Blodgett.

E. G. Asay and W. L. Hirst, Jr., appear for petitioning creditors.

ANSWER IN SAYLES V. POLZIN.

It will be remembered that, a few days ago, Sayles & Walker filed a bill to restrain a Trustee's sale of some property. Yesterday the answer of Polzin, the grantor of the land in question, and of Rosenthal, the Trustee, was filed, in which they deny that the title was not perfected on complainants. They also allege that all the notes, except the first, bear interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually, which complainants knew. Polzin bought a $10,000 house in Chicago, expecting to make the first payment out of the money due from complainants, but, not receiving it, has been obliged to borrow, and he thinks the crisis has been a mere pretext on their part to evade payment. Polzin avers that he is ready to buy back his farm at the price he gave. Rosenthal says that he cannot rightly refuse indefinitely to make the sale on Polzin requesting it, the parties having made their contract, and that he has no power to make a new one for them. The fact was true that, by the terms of the trust deed, the whole principal and interest became due, and if the notes and interest due are paid he will not sell.

The argument for a dissolution of the injunction will be made this morning.

A MIXED UP CASE.

In February, 1868, Amos T. Hall commenced an action at Aurora against one Ware, on a promissory note originally of over $17,000, but reduced by payment to about $8,000. An attachment was afterward sued out. Hall recovered judgment, and a special execution issued against the property attached. Previously the case had been taken by change of venue to Kane County, where said judgment was rendered, in February, 1870. A bill was filed by Ware, and an injunction issued in November, 1868, against Hall to prevent him from proceeding with his case, but it was unsuccessful. Hall, after having obtained judgment, filed a bill in chancery against Ware, and Gould, and Noble, to whom he is said to have made fraudulent payments. Ware, in the meantime, became insane, or, as his conservator alleges, was insane at the time of the making of the original note. His chancery case by agreement was changed to Cook County, and is now on trial before Judge Farwell.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

An order was entered in the case of Hays & Schell dismissing it absolutely.

In the case of J. W. Alstrup an order of dismissal was entered, unless objections are filed in ten days.

George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of the estate of Reed & Dawson.

In the case of Kale & Cohen an order was entered to sell under the trust deed.

An order was entered in the case of Morgan L. Curtis discharging him absolutely.

A motion was filed in the Garden City Insurance Company, to have the order set aside which required the Company to furnish schedules of its property. The motion will be argued in a few days.

The case of the Plymouth, Kankakee & Pacific Railroad Company was dismissed for want of prosecution.

CRIMINAL COURT.

In the Puffenberger case a motion to quash was made and argued, but overruled by Judge Booth, and the cause set for trial Oct. 22.

In the case of Bean a motion for change of venue was argued by A. VanBuren and the Hon. W. W. O'Brien, of Peoria, and sustained, and a change granted to Will County. The ground of the application was that the papers had so violently and pertinaciously held up the crime of Bean before the public and demanded his immediate conviction, thus judging him guilty before trial, that it was impossible to find a disinterested person, or one who had not formed his opinion. Counsel also thought that Cook and Lake Counties were the principal ones where the Chicago newspapers were read, and that Will County was not afflicted to such a great extent.

Peter Stickler plead guilty to larceny. Sentence was suspended.

Sarah Williams was tried and found guilty of stealing a dress and pair of stockings, and remanded for sentence.

The case of Henry Summers, who shot out into a crowd one night, and wounded a boy, was tried yesterday, and the jury are out.

George Kennedy, for cutting an officer, was on trial late yesterday afternoon.

UNITED STATES COURT.

Harry C. Goodrich filed a bill in equity yesterday against William J. Faulkner.

Complainant claims that he is the inventor of valuable improvements in tuck-creasers for sewing-machines, that he obtained a patent in 1868, and has been using it, but that defendant is infringing his rights.

COUNTY COURT.

The argument of the motion for a new trial in the case of the objectors to the city taxes, which was set for yesterday, was continued until this morning.

COURTS IN BRIEF.

Edward Payne commenced an action of trespass against Charles W. Rigdon, John Worth, Eugene Hartmann, William H. Warne, B. T. Wakeman, Frank Hope, Albert Blackburn, James H. Mason, and William Hazitjh, laying his damages at $10,000.

George B. Fisher instituted suit against Moses Shirra for $5,000.

George W. Traver & Co., for the use of Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company, commenced a suit in the Circuit Court against the city of Chicago for $2,000, balance due for paving a part of Chicago avenue.

Henry W. Kingsbury has commenced a suit against Blake, Whitehouse & Co., for ground rent of coal yard occupied by them on the Kingsbury tract.

A suit for $4,000 was commenced by Thaddeus Hyall against Sidney Crawford, E. K. Chamberlain, and Charles B. Brown.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 1.—The Supreme Court met this morning at 9 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, there being present the Hon. Sidney Breese, and Associate Justices Walker, McAllister, Scott, Sheldon, Scholfield, and Craig. The business transacted was as follows:

BY MR. JUSTICE CRAIG.

268—Erwin E. Bliss v. Ebenezer D. Harris et al. Motion has been made in this case for an extension of time ten days for appellant to file briefs and abstracts. The motion is supported by affidavit which the Court deems sufficient, and the time is extended.

BY MR. JUSTICE SHELDON.

100—Peter Dieter, garnishee, etc., v. Charles W. Smith et al. This is a motion on the part of the appellee for an extension of time in which to file briefs. The time is extended ten days.

BY MR. JUSTICE M'ALLISTER.

374—William H. Hoyt v. Jacob R. Shipherd. This case was tried in the Superior Court of Chicago, before the Hon. John A. Jamieson, Judge of that Court, a judgment rendered, and time given to defendant to file bill of exceptions. It appears that Judge Jamieson became ill, and was compelled to leave the State. The time was extended from time to time, by stipulation of counsel, for filing the bill of exceptions, and within the time stipulated, Judge Jamieson not having returned to Chicago, by agreement of counsel that the bill of exceptions was correct, they went before Judge Gary, another Judge of the same Court, and consented that the bill of exceptions should be signed and sealed by him, and filed in the cause. A transcript has been made and the cause brought here, and the record filed.

A motion is now made to strike the bill of exceptions from the files, on the ground that it appears on the record that the cause was tried before one Judge and the bill of exceptions signed by another; and on the ground, also, that it does not appear on the record affirmatively, that the bill of exceptions was filed within the stipulated time—certain papers having been destroyed or mislaid. In opposition to that, an affidavit has been filed, showing the facts as I have already stated them.

Now, while it is true that it is improper practice, where a case is tried before one Judge where the Court is composed of several, to have the bill of exceptions signed by another, and improper to have it appear that the cause was tried before all the Judges, as it usually does in cases from Cook County, yet in this case, we being compelled to take this affidavit as true, having no doubt of its truth, and being satisfied that such an agreement as is there stated was entered into, the opposite party will not be allowed to take advantage of these things and strike the bill of exceptions from the file. The motion will therefore be overruled.

BY MR. JUSTICE SHELDON.

163—John Fish v. John Leser et al. Time is given to the 10th of October for the appellee to file briefs, and ten days thereafter for the appellant to reply.

BY MR. JUSTICE SCOTT.

467—The LaFayette, Bloomington & Mississippi R. R. C. v. Asahel Gridley. The motion is to consolidate No. 170 with this number, for the reason that the cases are the same, each party having brought the case to this Court by appeal. No. 170 has already been taken. We are of opinion that No. 467 ought to be consolidated with No. 170, and the cause proceed as No. 170, and it is so done.

PEOPLE'S DOCKET.

Douglas Streeter v. The People. The judgment is affirmed and opinion filed.

[NOTE BY REPORTER]—This is a test case brought from Ottawa a year and a half ago, in which the whole constitutionality of Reddick's liquor law was involved. The brief of the late Judge Champlin in the case, on behalf of plaintiff in error, was a most masterly production, but the Court differs with him in opinion, and upholds the law in its integrity.

BY MR. JUSTICE WALKER.

472—Edward Gooding v. Richard P. Morgan. There is a motion in that case to submit 472 and 473 as one case on the same brief. We have not had time, nor do we have the inclination to examine the records for the purpose of seeing whether they are the same case or not, especially as briefs and abstracts have only been filed in one case. The party, if he is willing to take hazard of their being the same case, can file the same briefs in each of them, or he can file briefs in 472, and put the numbers of 472 and 473 on them.

267—The Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railway Company vs. O. T. Reeves. This is a motion for certiorari and continuance of the case. It appears that this was originally a confession of judgment, and that a motion was afterwards entered for the purpose of setting it aside. The notes of the testimony were taken by a short-hand reporter. The short-hand reporter seems to have lost his notes, and had not made out a copy of them within the time for embodying them in the bill of exceptions.

It is now asked that further time be given, and the cause continued, so that the party can get an order of the Court below and make this evidence a part of the bill of exceptions, and that that may be entered at the next term of Court. As we understand, the evidence is not voluminous, and the party had time enough to make up his bill of exceptions. If he relied upon the shorthand reporter, and he has lost his notes, it is at his own risk. He could have prepared a statement of the evidence himself, presented it to the Judge of the Court below, and had it settled. There is nothing here to show but what the judgment is just and fair, and, the bill of exceptions not being presented, the motion will have to be denied.

NEW MOTIONS.

197—The T. P. & W. Railway Company v. Robert Pence. Motion by appellee for extension of time in which to file briefs.

198—Same v. Philip Pence. Same motion.

199—Same v. John Logan. Same motion.

301—John Fleming v. Henry Carter. Diminution of record suggested, and leave asked to file amended record as per stipulation. Leave granted and amended record filed.

408—Benjamin T. O. Hubbard v. Thomas Rankin, Sr. Motion by appellant for additional time in which to file briefs.

Mr. Ball moved that James Britton, Edwin Winters, John M. Robinson, and W. O. Robinson be admitted to practice, upon licenses from foreign States.

CALL OF THE DOCKET.

The docket for the day was then called by the Chief Justice, and the several causes disposed of in manner following:

281—Illinois Central Railroad Company v. Alonzo Cragin. Taken on call.

282—Gunner Anderson v. John Warne. Taken on call.

283—Ralph Emerson v. Western Union Railroad. Taken on call.

284—Ralph Emerson v. A. C. Bemis et al. Taken on call.

285—Andrew Burton et al. v. Stephen Goodspeed et al. Taken on call.

286—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company v. Max Rosenfeld. Taken on call.

287—Twelington W. Harvey v. Martin V. B. Van de Mark et al. Taken on call.

288—Orville D. Smith v. Edwin H. Smith. Taken on call.

289—Mary C. Williams v. Hiram L. Hugunin. Taken on call.

290—William Y. Daniels v. Charles R. Osborn et al. Taken on call.

291—John Schoenfeld et al. v. Simon Fleisher et al. Judgment affirmed under the rule.

292—Commissioners of Highways of Yorktown v. The People ex rel. William Bouker et al. Remanded on 27th September, 1873.

293—Jacob Haw v. Catherine Stenger. Taken on call.

294—Nathan Disbrow v. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. Taken on call.

295—Oramel S. Hough v. Charles E. Cook. Taken on call.

296—Granville W. Alexander v. F. A. Hoffman et al. Taken on call.

297—William P. Kerr, impleaded, etc., v. Cornelia Russell. Argued by S. B. Gookins for appellant, and by B. S. Morris for appellee, and taken by the Court.

298—L. A. Winslow v. A. F. Benedict, garnishee, etc. Taken on call.

299—John Lynch v. Nehemiah A. Baldwin. Taken on call.

300—George M. Hadden et al. v. John H. Hadden, et al. Taken on call.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 1.—The concluding sentence of the opinion of Mr. Justice Scott, in the test liquor case of Streeter vs. The People says: Being of the opinion that law under which the prosecution was commenced is not in conflict with the Constitution of the State, the judgment of the Circuit Court must be affirmed.

TO-MORROW'S CALL.

The call to-morrow will be from 301 to 320 inclusive.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Court adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

RECONCILED.

How Capt. Jackson Overcame His Father-in-Law's Objections.

The sudden evolving of sparkling comedy from a concatenation of intensely tragic circumstances is, or ought to be, the aim of the modern playwright. A scene was enacted in a Justice Court of this city yesterday morning, which, for its unexpected lapse from the immensely sublime to the irresistibly comic, has hardly been equaled as a court incident since the horrible hankering of Shylock for a cutlet of Antonio's gave way before lawyer Portia's acumen, to the jests and bantering of Gratiano. A few days since a recital of the woes of Captain Jackson and his lovely bride of a day appeared in THE TRIBUNE,—how the couple got married by a Justice, and how the bridegroom elect, after enjoying forty-eight hours of wedded bliss, was torn from his 17-year-old wife, having been arrested, at his father-in-law's instance, on a charge of perjury. Since then numerous attempts have been made by the Captain to soften his father-in-law's heart, but without effect, and yesterday morning he was brought to answer the grave charge preferred against him, in the Court of Justice Banyon. On account of an informality in the proceedings, that worthy discharged the prisoner. Quite undaunted, the father-in-law rushed to Justice Daggett's and took out another warrant for the bridegroom's arrest, and the latter was soon landed in court again. But he had not been idle. Finding that persuasion would not work, the Captain had had recourse to strategy, and the father-in-law no sooner appeared in the Justice's office to appear against his daughter's husband than he was arrested on a charge of threatening to kill him, a thing he actually did under the first impulse which ensued upon the bare discovery that his daughter had been absent from her home for a night. The stern parent was completely nonplused at the unexpected turn of affairs. He had played with the handle of the law all along, now he was feelitg its keen edge. He looked at the Justice, at the bailiffs, at the shysters, at his wife, his daughter, and his son-in-law. He gave way. He was overcome. Rising from his chair, he cried out in trembling tones, "My children, I forgive you. Let us drop this," and rushed upon his son-in-law and embraced him in open Court. Then the old woman snickered and fell in, and the daughter chimed in too, and, notwithstanding the cries of Justice and bailiffs for "order" and "silence," the general hug was kept up energetically for five minutes. Lawyers Fellows and Sackett, who represented the suddenly-appeased litigants, saw the chance for fees had vanished, and disappeared together in the midst of the hubbub. Finally, the family party, fully reconciled and resolved to let by-gones be by-gones, left the Court together, and ordinary business was resumed.

The Mixed Claims Commission.

From the New York Times, Sept. 29.

The British and American Commission, which has been in session at Newport during the summer, completed its work Thursday evening, 25th inst. The Commission began its session at Washington, Sept. 26, 1871, and by the terms of the treaty it was to complete its work on or before the 26th of September, 1873. The number of claims which have been presented by British subjects against the Government of the United States is 478, and their aggregate amount is not far from $95,000,000. These claims were for damages from acts of either Government between April, 1861, and April, 1865, other than those known as the Alabama claims. They ranged from loss of clothes in Gen. Sherman's march to $15,000,000 for a quicksilver mine in Santa Clara County, Cal., and included losses by the Legal-Tender act, by confiscation of vessels, destruction of property by Union and rebel troops, for unlawful arrests, for claims on Confederate bonds, &c. Of the British claims, 181 have been adjudicated in favor of the claimant, and the amount allowed upon them is $1,929,819. In very few instances, however, has a claim been allowed to its full amount. By far the greater portion of the 181 which have secured a favorable decision, have been reduced to an insignificant fraction of what was set forth in the papers that were filed by the claimants. Two hundred and ninety-seven have been wholly rejected. On the other hand, only nineteen claims of all kinds have been brought before the Commission by citizens of the United States against the British Government. They were for losses sustained by the St. Albans raid, by the capture of a vessel on Lake Erie, by the detention of cargoes of saltpetre at Calcutta, &c. These claims amount to $1,000,000, and not one of them has been allowed. The decision is final, and the money, by the terms of the treaty, must be paid within a year.

—A Berkshire man who went to New York last week to be on hand for picking up some bargains in stock during the crash on Wall street, gives his experience in a very few words. He says he selected what stock he would invest in, and as it then stood at 42, he thought he would wait half an hour, in the expectation that it would go lower. In fifteen minutes it jumped to 47, and then, believing it was going up, he bought. In fifteen minutes more it was down to 32, and our capitalist sold out and started for home, disgusted.—*Pittsfield (Mass.) Eagle.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Money loaned early in the day at ¼ per cent, but finally the rate declined to 7 per cent, and there was a perceptible increase in the supply. Bank officers report to-day that the demand for currency from country banks and bankers has fallen off, and some banks have telegraphed countermanding orders for currency; in other cases greenbacks are being returned to the city from the country. The amount of loan certificates issued thus far by the Commissioner of the Clearing-House is about $22,000,000. Greenbacks sold at a premium of 2@3 per cent to-day over certified checks. Banks and bankers were buying to remit to the West and South for crop movements. Early in the day the supply was less than the demand, but toward the close offerings were more liberal.

Sterling was active and firmer at 107¼ for 60 days, and 108¾ for sight.

Customs receipts to-day, $311,000.

Gold declined from 111½ to 110½, recovered to 111¼, and closed at 110¾. Loans were 3@7@7 1-2@7 for gold.

Clearings, $28,000,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $81,000.

Governments firm. The principal activity was in new '65s, '67s, and '68s, which advanced from ¼ to 1 per cent.

State bonds dull.

The trade in stocks to-day resulted in a general decline in prices, due mainly to the sale of collateral for loans, and realizing by parties who need money more than stocks. The decline was not attended with any excitement. Speculation was dull, the demand principally being for investment in small lots. Quite a large amount of railway shares have been absorbed in the last few days. On Friday the rule permitting an officer of the Board to sell any defaulting member out, or buy him in, will come in force again, and then all contracts which are not settled will have to come before the Exchange. It is not now apprehended that there will be many such, and indeed there may be none, but until that day comes no one can tell the worst so far as stocks are concerned, and, therefore, all are waiting for that day to come and go. The market closed with some stocks down to the lowest point of the day.

The *Commercial* says: "The firm of Paton & Co., No. 341 Broadway, one of the oldest dry goods houses in the city, suspended temporarily this afternoon. They are not yet prepared to make any statement. It is understood, however, that the suspension is due to the recent panic, and members of the firm seem confident they will soon be able to resume. Although payment was suspended, the store was open and business was going forward as usual.

A dividend on Erie and Lake Shore is being paid to-day.

Sterling, 107¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	113	Coupons, '67	112⅞
Coupons, '62	108	Coupons, '68	..
Coupons, '64	109	10-40s	107⅞
Coupons, '65	11⅛	Currency 6s	109
Coupons, '65 (new)	113⅛	New 5s	107⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	85	Virginias, old	35
Tennessees, old	72¾	North Carolinas, old	20
Tennessees, new	72¾	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	50	St. Paul pfd	55
Western Union	62⅛	Wabash	42⅞
Quicksilver	..	Wabash pfd	no bid
Adams Express	80⅛	Fort Wayne	85
Wells Fargo	56	Terre Haute	10
American Express	52	Terre Haute pfd	27
United States Ex	50	Chicago & Alton	85
Pacific Mail	32⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	95
New York Central	89⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	27⅞
Erie	51	C., C. & C	75
Erie pfd	69	C., B. & Q	85
Harlem	110	Lake Shore	71
Harlem pfd	119	Indiana Central	22⅞
Michigan Central	78	Illinois Central	97
Pittsburgh	80	Union Pacific bonds	20
Northwestern	41⅛	Union Pacific stock	87
Northwestern pfd	65⅛	Central Pacific	93⅛
Rock Island	88⅞	Del., Lack. & West'n	87⅞
N. J. Central	90	B., H. & Erie	1⅜
St. Paul	32⅛		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1—11 a. m.—Flour, 28@29s. Wheat—winter, 12s 6d; spring, 11s 10d@12s 6d; white, 12s 7d@12s 9d; club, 13s@13s 2d. Corn, 32s 9d@33s. Pork, 70s. Lard, 41s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1—1:30 p. m.—Markets unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1.—Evening—Cotton firmer; middling upland, 8⅞@9d; Orleans, 9⅛@9¼d; sales, 15,000 bales; American, 7,500; speculation and export, 3,000. Corn, 33s 3d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 1—5 p. m.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £124,000, all of which is for shipment to Canada. Consols for money, 92⅛@92¼; on account, 92½@92¾. Bonds—5-20s of '65, 94¾; of '67, 95¾; 10-40s, 91; new 5s, 91; Erie, 43½.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 1.—5-20s of 1862, 96⅛.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Rentes, 56f 45c.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Oct. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 935; total for the week, 2,958. The market was dull and slow at the opening. As the day advanced it became more active. Holders were stiff at ⅛@¼c advance over last week. About 1,000 were disposed of. Sales include 591 Illinois steers, averaging 1,108 to 1,670, at $5.10@5.50; 43 Cherokee steers, averaging 862, at $3.50; 84 Texas steers, averaging 1,091 to 1,277, at $4.62½@5.62½; 34 Indiana steers, averaging 1,270, at $5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,000; total for week, 5,800. The market was slow at yesterday's prices. Sales include 600 Michigan sheep, averaging 78 to 81, at $4.75; 186 head Indiana sheep, averaging 88, at $4.20; 125 head Canada lambs, averaging 67 to 89, at $5.80@6.15; 52 head Canada sheep, averaging 128, at $5.25.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,306; total for the week, 9,400. The market was active at fully 20c per cwt advance. Sales include 155 Illinois and Michigan hogs, averaging 175 to 317 lbs, at $4.95@5.25; good Yorkers, averaging 180 lbs, would command $5.25.

Southern Cotton Markets.

MOBILE, Oct. 1.—Cotton firmer, with a fair demand; middling, 16⅛c; low middling, 15⅛c; strict good ordinary, 14⅛c. Net receipts, 44 bales; exports, coastwise, 180 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 10,465 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 1.—Cotton nominal; no price; net receipts, 576 bales; sales, 88 bales; stock, 10,385 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 1.—Cotton firm, asking full rates; middling, 16c; net receipts, 1,486 bales; exports coastwise, 2,021 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 7,985 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 1.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings, 16⅛c; net receipts, 2,604 bales; sales, 1,099 bales; exports coastwise, 277 bales; stock, 11,682 bales.

East Liberty Live-Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 1.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 71 cars; best, none; medium, $4.75@5.50; common, $4.00@4.25; stockers, $3.45@3.75; bulls, none.

HOGS—Arrivals, 36½ cars; best Philadelphia, $4.90@5.00; Yorkers, $4.50@4.80.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 7½ cars; best, $4.50@4.75; medium, $3.75@4.00.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—Business in wool is suspended, owing to the monetary derangement. The quotations are: Double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania, 45@55c; medium and extra do do, 50@53c; Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces, 47@51c; delaine and combing, 55@65c.

Elgin Cheese Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Sept. 30.—The offerings of cheese on the Board to-day were 1,400 boxes, with no sales,—holders asking 13c, while only 12c was offered for any make. The unsettled state of the money market seemed to assist in preventing operations. Factories have sold their July, and many most of their August make.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—There is a more settled and confident feeling in trade, but business was quick with agents. The jobbing distribution to-day was diminished by the great Hebrew holiday, which was strictly observed. The market for cotton goods is unchanged, and woolens are fairly steady. Dress goods are more active. The *Daily Bulletin* says: "Operators who cancelled their orders to agents a week ago have replaced them in larger amounts."

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—COTTON—More active and higher; middling upland, 18⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and higher, with a very limited supply; receipts, 18,000 brls; super Western and State $5.15@5.85; common to good extra, $6.30@6.60; good to choice, $6.65@7.25; white wheat extra, $7.25@8.00; Ohio extra, $6.35@8.00; St. Louis, $6.65@10.50. Rye flour in moderate demand at $4.75@6.00. Corn-meal more active and firmer; Western, $3.20@3.60. Wheat in fair demand and higher; receipts, 351,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.40@1.42; do Milwaukee, $1.42@1.45; winter red Western, $1.60; amber, $1.63; winter red Illinois, $1.58; Northwestern spring, $1.42; Nos. 2 and 3 spring mixed, $1.40; No. 3 spring, $1.35@1.40. Rye, barley, and malt, unchanged. Corn dull and lower; receipts, 63,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 64@65c; sail do, 65@66½c; high mixed and yellow, 67@68c. Oats more active and decidedly firmer; receipts, 13,000 bu; old mixed Western, in store, 50@51c; new do, afloat, 54@54½c; white, 54@57c; black, 53@54c.

EGGS—Steady.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

LEATHER—Steady at 27½@30c; Orinoco, 25@27½c.

WOOL—Quiet, and held firmly; XX Ohio, 53@55c.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio, 20@22c. Sugar steady. Molasses dull. Rice dull.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8⅛c; refined, 16⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, $17.00. Beef and cut meats dull and unchanged. Middles quiet and firm; long clear, 8⅞c; short clear, 9⅜c. Lard lower; old Western steam, 8⅞c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 99c@$1.00.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat, market slow; red, $1.50@1.58; amber, $1.60@1.65; white, $1.70@1.80. Rye held at 85@90c. Corn active; yellow, 63c; mixed Western, 67@68c. Oats unchanged and lower.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10⅛c; refined, 16c.

WHISKY—Held at $1.00 for iron-bound Western.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.48. Corn nominally quiet at 63c. Barley dull; prime Canada held at $1.50, $1.48 bid.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firmer; fair to prime white, $1.50@1.70; choice amber, $1.67@1.70; good to prime red, $1.50@1.65; common to fair, $1.30@1.45. Corn—Mixed Western active and firm at 63½@64c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 42@43c; white, 46c. Rye quiet.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

COFFEE—In better demand and steady; fair to prime, 21@22c.

BUTTER—Scarce and wanted at 24@28c.

WHISKY—Quiet and nominal at 98c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat firm but unsettled; No. 2, spot, $1.07, deliverable Saturday. Oats steady; No. 1, 33c; No. 2, 28c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 40½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 64½c. Barley steady; No. 2, $1.28.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7¼c; to Oswego, 14c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1.53½@1.54; No. 1, $1.49½; amber, $1.38. Corn steady at 48½@49c. Oats, 37½@38c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady but inactive; no disposition to operate in uncertainty of prices which prevail. Corn dull and heavy; sales at 50 for cargo to arrive; held at 52c for spot. Oats inactive. Rye inactive. Barley quiet and scarce.

FREIGHTS—Strong at 12c for wheat, and 10½c for corn.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good local demand. Superfine, $5.50; double extra, $5.50; treble, $6.75@8.25; family, $8.75@9.50. Corn scarce; mixed, 71@72c; white, 73c. Oats quiet at 50@52c.

BRAN—Dull at 90c.

HAY—Firm; prime, $26.00; choice, $27.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $17.00. Dry salted meats dull; shoulders, 9c. Bacon in better demand and firmer; shoulders, 9@9½c; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 10@10½c. Lard active; tierce, 8¾@9c; keg quiet at 10@12c.

GROCERIES—Sugar and molasses, nothing doing.

WHISKY—Firmer at better demand; Louisiana, 94@98c; Evansville, 93@95c; Cincinnati, $1.05.

COTTON—More active; sales 2,300 bales; prices advanced; good ordinary, 16⅛@16⅜c; strictly good ordinary, 16⅜@16⅝c; do middling to strict low middling, 17⅛@17⅜c; middling to good middling, 17⅜@18⅜c.

Receipts, 1,174 bales; exports to the Continent, 471; stock, 23,080. Receipts of cotton for September, 118,448; do last year, 183,966.

MONETARY—Gold nominal; cash gold scarce at 112@113. Sterling nominal and firmer; bank, 18⅛@19⅛; currency opened at 4½ premium for certified checks; closed at 2½@3; sight nominal.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 2 Wabash, $1.60; amber Michigan, $1.36 currency, $1.37 October; $1.44 November; No. 1 red, $1.45; No. 2 red, $1.34½. Corn dull; high mixed, 50c seller October; 53½c November; low mixed, 47½c. Oats a shade better; No. 2, 37½c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 3¼@4c; to Oswego, 8@9c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Markets quiet, but there is a more confident feeling. Flour firmer at $6.80@7.00. Wheat steady at $1.30. Corn quiet at 43@44c. Rye quiet at 80@82c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and firm; fall, $1.35@1.50.

PROVISIONS—In better demand and held firmly. Mess pork sold early at $14.50, with $14.75 bid and refused at the close; generally held at $15.00. Lard quiet and steady; steam held at 7¾c. Bulk meats steady, with only a fair jobbing trade. Bacon in fair demand and prices steady; shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib, 9c; clear, 9¼c.

WHISKY—Nominal; held at 95c, for currency.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Nothing doing in grain.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm, but very quiet; a few carlots of No. 3 red fall sold at $1.28. Corn firm; round lots of No. 2 mixed, 40@41c, spot; 40½c, October; 44½c, November. Oats higher; car-lots of No. 2, 34½@35c. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye dull at 63@65c.

WHISKY—Steady at 93c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, no sales. Bacon, only a small order trade. Lard more active; prime, steam, 7½c for December.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.65@4.00.

CATTLE—Dull and lower; Texan cows, 1¾@2¼c; Texan steers, 2@3¼c.

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These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

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DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Pinkerton & Dunham is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by S. S. Pinkerton, as before.

S. S. PINKERTON,
D. B. DUNHAM, JR.

Chicago, Sept. 27, 1873.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD THE $500,000 IN the extraordinary drawing, April 22. Circulars sent, information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4,685, New York.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, October 2, 1873.

The Goodrich murder case comes to the surface again with the rearrest of Lucette Meyers, whose latest chatterings are said to implicate "a gentleman of great prominence."

A decision has been made by the Supreme Court of Illinois, now in session at Ottawa, confirming the constitutionality of the new Liquor law. The opinion, delivered by Justice Scott, is not yet given in full.

The gauge of the Grand Trunk Railroad has been changed from 5 feet 6 inches to the standard American width of 4 feet 8½ inches, and the new engines and cars will commence running on the 6th inst.

It is worthy of note that the general miscellaneous news of the country this morning is much broader and more interesting than it has been for the past ten days. This indicates that people are beginning to think of something besides the panic.

There has been a strike in the East Saginaw lumber district, occasioned by a reduction of wages by one company, and resulting in the withdrawal of 250 laborers from work. The shipments of lumber from the Saginaw River to date exceed the shipments of last year for the same time by more than 50,000,000 feet.

Senator Conover, of Florida, who was charged with a deficiency of $6,000 while State Treasurer of Florida, claims that his accounts show the State to be indebted to him in the startling sum of *nineteen cents*. Florida might follow the fashion of the day, and give Senator Conover a "loan-certificate" for the full amount.

Charleston, S. C., having learned that $2,000,000 had been deposited in the Sub-Treasury at New Orleans, to be paid to the banks on checks on New York, has asked for a similar deposit of $500,000. Secretary Richardson says that no special relief has been afforded New Orleans. On the other hand, Assistant-Secretary Sawyer assures Charleston that it shall have all the relief afforded other places.

Secretary Richardson says that the Government will lose nothing by the suspension of Clews & Co., in New York, or Clews, Habicht & Co., in London; also, that if Jay Cooke & Co. pay 33 per cent, the Government will be no loser by the failure of the First National Bank. He thinks that the country will be gratified to find in the Public Debt statement that the "reserve" has not yet been touched, though he reiterates his purpose of using it whenever he judges it to be necessary.

The Chicago Board of Trade yesterday rescinded the resolution, adopted Sept. 26, prohibiting options in grain trades. The action is important for two reasons, viz: (1) It indicates a restoration of confidence among the grain dealers, and (2) it will have the effect of stimulating prices for October. For the past week, sales have been almost exclusively for cash; yesterday afternoon the option trades were renewed to some extent, and they will be likely to increase from now on.

The statement of the Public Debt for Oct. 1 shows a reduction during September of $1,901,467. The reduction during August was $6,752,829. The total funds in the Treasury are $94,785,789, of which there are $80,246,757 in coin, $11,250,000 of special deposit held for the redemption of certificates, and only $3,289,032 in currency. The amount of currency on hand, Sept. 1, was $12,053,690. There has consequently been a reduction in the currency on hand of nearly $9,000,000 during the month, occasioned by the recent purchase of bonds in New York. The special deposit account has also been reduced nearly $21,000,000 within the month. These are the direct results of the unnatural stringency in the money market.

Another convention of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents of the railroads has been called for Oct. 8, at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city. The Convention in session here week before last adjourned without taking action in regard to commissions paid to local agents on the sale of tickets. It is said that these commissions amount, in many cases, to from $500 to $1,000 per month in addition to salaries, and it is strongly suspected that, in some cases, the General Agents share the spoils. It has been the custom, moreover, to pay commissions on the sale of tickets to hotel-porters, hack-drivers, and pretty much everybody else who brings a customer and demands pay for it. It is now proposed to cut off commissions altogether. If the traveling public shall receive the benefit of this saving, it is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

The Chicago produce markets were active yesterday, and stronger, in consequence of a more hopeful feeling in regard to the financial prospect. Mess pork was quiet and firm at $14.25@14.50 cash, and $13.00@13.25 seller December. Lard was quiet and firm at 7⅝@7¾c per lb cash,, and 7⅝c seller December. Meats were nominally firm at 8⅛@8¼c for short ribs, 8¼c for short clear, and strong at 8½@10½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and firm at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were active and strong at 7c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was in good demand, and advanced 10½c per bu, closing firm at $1.03¼ cash, and $1.07 seller November. Corn was active, and advanced 4c, closing at 37⅞c cash, and 41½c seller November. Oats were firm, and 1c higher, closing easier, at 23¾c. Rye was quiet and unchanged at 61@62c. Barley was less active, and 3@6c higher, closing at $1.28 bid, and $1.30 asked. The live-stock markets were dull and unchanged.

The Government of the Sandwich Islands has a currency question on hand at present, which it is attempting to solve. The last Legislature passed a law making American silver the legal tender, which it is now believed is working injuriously. At present they have to pay at least 2 per cent premium in San Francisco for any large amount of gold in exchange for silver half-dollars, and, as a natural consequence, American gold leaves the Islands because it is worth more elsewhere. They can only retain it by paying a premium of 2 per cent, but as it would cause great confusion among the natives to call the American half-eagle $5.10, the eagle $10.20, and the double-eagle $20.40, it is thought that the simplest way will be to introduce the English and French gold coins, and pass them at rates with which the people are familiar and which will retain them there. They have either to remedy their currency, which is now rapidly being exported, or they must issue paper-money,—a measure which is universally opposed.

The New York State Democratic Convention, which met at Utica yesterday, adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning without accomplishing any important business. Permanent organization was effected, with Horatio Seymour in the Chair. The Committee on Credentials reported in favor of admitting the Tammany Hall delegation from New York City, whereupon the Apollo Hall delegation withdrew to their hotel, prepared a formal protest, charged that the Committee on Credentials was packed, and resolved to "calmly and confidently appeal to the ballot" in New York City "to rebuke the arrogance of Tammany Hall." The Convention held out the right hand of fellowship to the Liberal Republicans as worthy coadjutors in the work of reform. A resolution was adopted to exclude from the State Committee any member of Congress who voted for or accepted the back-pay. The adjournment was made because the Committee on Resolutions expressed itself as unable to report before this morning.

THE SITUATION.

Yesterday was the first day since the panic began that signs of a real reaction and improvement began to manifest themselves in local financial circles. There have been days when affairs wore a cheerful exterior, and people felt better without exactly knowing why. Yesterday everybody seemed to *know* that there was a change for the better. In the first place, the price of wheat advanced 6 cents per bushel, and before the close of the day gained 3½ cents more, closing at $1.03¼ cash, against 94 cents the previous day. Corn also advanced 4 cents, with shipments of 440,000 bushels on Tuesday, and a demand for freight-room for 750,000 bushels yesterday. Prices of grain are now higher than at any time since the panic began. Foreign exchange has advanced in New York to a point which insures the rapid and regular movement of the crops. General trade was more active than on any previous day, and the streets presented a livelier appearance than before, while the harbor was fairly alive with shipping. The savings banks report more deposits than notices of withdrawal. The receipts of currency by the express companies were about $3,000,000. The banks have commenced crediting their customers for checks on other city banks of good standing, instead of waiting to pass them through the Clearing-House. The fast freight lines are doing a grain business fully equal to their capacity. The railroads are also carrying great loads of the cattle, and the temporary blockade at the Stock-Yards has been removed. They are now in a condition to receive and care for all the cattle that may be sent forward.

There is also a healthier feeling in New York consequent upon the advance in sterling exchange. Certified checks, however, are quoted at 1 to 3 per cent below par, which is not unnatural in view of the fact that $22,000,000 of loan-certificates have been issued. The slight decline in stocks is accounted for in two ways: (1) An indisposition to speculate, and (2) sales of collaterals to meet matured paper. The suspension of the banking house of Northrup & Chick is attributed to the demand that has been made on them by their Western correspondents. The majority of these are in Kansas, Missouri, and even as far south as Texas; there are but two or three in the four States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. One of the most encouraging signs in New York is that the demand for currency from the country banks has materially decreased. Orders for money are countermanded and even greenbacks that have been drawn out are being returned. New York is beginning to trace the immediate cause of the currency lock-up to one of Jay Gould's stock corners. The suspension of Paton & Co., a dry-goods firm, is only temporary, occasioned by the contraction in currency; it is intimated that there will be a liberal policy of extensions on any commercial paper that may need it, owing to the transient stringency of the money market.

Elsewhere throughout the country there are the same evidences of a restoration of public confidence that are to be found in New York and Chicago. In Memphis, the banks are resuming and the cotton trade is improving. The solid St. Louis bankers have already begun to regret the adoption of the policy of issuing loan-certificates. The notice of voluntary liquidation by the Union National Bank, of this city, has caused no suspensions among its country correspondents, as it was feared might be the case. The farmers' notes in the country banks falling due the first of the month are being met promptly. The outlook is brighter from every possible point of view.

A letter from the Pennsylvania oil regions, in one of the New York papers, intimates that the present low price of oil has led to the shutting down of at least 3,000 wells in the upper country, the average production of which was about 15,000 barrels per day. The production at present is about 30,000 barrels per day. In the meantime, the export of oil from the United States since Jan. 1, 1873, is nearly double what it has been at any time since petroleum became a merchantable commodity, while the home demands, especially for crude oil, has greatly increased. Under such a condition of affairs as this, it is certain that the prospect for the panic-stricken people of the oil regions grows brighter, and that they will soon be out of the clutches of the bears.

THE GOVERNMENT'S SHARE IN THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

In considering the causes, consequences, and responsibility for the present financial embarrassment of the country, the responsibility of the present Administration should not be overlooked nor forgotten. The destruction of property by the war was of course an immense and necessary loss to the country, and had to be made good from future production. The entire cost of the war was paid by the people at the time, minus the small amount borowed from abroad. The existing war debt represents capital furnished by the people during the continuance of the war and destroyed. It is a fact, not generally understood, that the entire cost of the war was furnished by the people before the last soldier was discharged. When the war closed, the country needed all the relief consistent with the maintenance of the national credit. But the Government, instead of furnishing such relief, kept the screws of taxation as tight as possible. The war debt stood at 5 to 6 per cent interest, which was the exact measure of the burden upon the people. In the struggle to recover business, revive industry, and increase production, the people had need of all the capital they had left. In their hands, and turned over two or three times a year, it was worth 20 per cent, while it cost them for interest on the Public Debt less than 6. The Secretary of the Treasury, ignoring the history of other governments, and blind to the wants of the country, relentlessly exacted of them $100,000,000 a year to apply on the principal of the debt, thereby depriving them of the profits they would have made from the use of the money, and really increasing the annual burden of the debt from 5 or 6 per cent to 10 or 12 per cent. Sword in hand, as it were, he confiscated annually a hundred millions of property needed by the people in their daily business.

In order to make the point more clear, we will take the case of a joint-stock company of, say, 100 persons, organized to build a railroad, all the stockholders being personally liable for its debts. The company itself has better credit than any of its individual members. It raises a portion of the necessary funds by stock subscription (which is analogous to taxation). It then issues its bonds for the remainder, and these are taken by half a dozen wealthy members, and thus the road is finished. The whole cost has been supplied by the individuals composing the company during the continuance of the work. The road, we will suppose, is as unproductive as a war, or as the Northern Pacific. The individual members are jointly and severally held for the bonds. These bonds draw 5½ per cent interest, and the holders of them, having confidence in the security, are not only content with the investment, but anxious to have it remain undisturbed. The great majority of the stockholders, being men of limited means, and having already lost what they had put into the enterprise, and being engaged in pursuits which yielded them 20 per cent on their capital compounded, are then assessed by some Executive Committee to immediately commence paying off the bonded debt, which draws only 5½ per cent interest, and this, too, against the protest of the holders of the bonds. What kind of financiering would that be called? How long would that Executive Committee continue in power? Let alone the fact that many of the members must borrow money at 10 per cent in order to pay a debt drawing only 5½ per cent, is it not clear that there is an egregious waste of capital in the operation? The rapid accumulation of capital in a country is promoted by allowing each person to make the best use he can of his own capital. It is retarded by any sort of Government interference which either causes one man to pay in the way of taxation more than is necessary, or another man to receive in the way of disbursements more than he desires to receive; more than, in his own judgment, he can take care of as well as it is already taken care of. This, it may be said, is an argument against ever paying off the National Debt. The argument in favor of paying off the National Debt at a low rate of interest with money which, in the hands of the people, brings them a high rate of interest, is not the economic argument at all. It is a political one, a patriotic one, a spread-eagle one, a topic for Fourth of July orations. It can hardly be said to have an economic side. And even if there is anything to be said on that side, it has no relation to the present issue, which is this: Whether it is wise to tax a people who have undergone so tremendous a strain as the War of the Rebellion, at the rate of *one hundred millions of dollars per year* over and above the necessary expenses of the Government? To do so, we maintain, was an egregious blunder.

Nor was this blunder compensated by any careful and economical expenditure of the public money. The administration of the Government has been marked with a profligacy and recklessness that has had no example since the days of Lucullus. The legislation of Congress has been directed to squandering the national domain upon adventurers and speculators and encouraging them to build railroads which are not wanted. It has erected extravagant public buildings all over the country, nominally for commercial purposes, but really to place at the disposal of members of the party the letting of contracts and the expenditure of public money. It has engrafted upon the regular expenditures of the Government the appropriation of millions for the improvement of rivers without water and harbors without ships. It has by legal enactment and by example led the nation into habits of extravagance and luxury that rival those of the Shah of Persia, not omitting the dishonesty and licentiousness that are inseparable from such habits. It has so debauched official integrity that there is hardly a county in all the United States that does not contain at least one defaulter or a robber of public revenues, and this, too, without a solitary instance of adequate punishment of the offenders. Wherever the crime was so glaring as to demand a conviction, Executive clemency has been interposed sooner or later. Congress has refused to expel its Credit Mobilier members, and the President has written letters of confidence to them assuring them of his sympathy. The extravagance and luxury resulting from this loose and reckless disbursement of the public funds, is shown in the insatiate demand of Congressmen themselves for money. The style of living at Washington has so progressed in extravagance that the members vote themselves back pay and forward pay. One member claims that he cannot live at Washington for less than $10,000 a year; and though the appropriations for the President's household have been increased to $77,000 a year, another $25,000 has been added to his salary at his own solicitation. And finally, the total appropriations of Congress on a peace establishment have been increased $22,000,000 in a single year.

During all this time a legion of foul fiends have been preying upon the South, under the direct and pointed encouragement of the Administration, until the debts of her States and municipalities have swelled to the point of repudiation. The taxes in the City of New Orleans have reached the full rental value of the property taxed; that is, the value of the property has been destroyed. The Holdens, the Bullocks, the Parkers, and the Kelloggs are first-class panic-breeders, but even these are inferior to the Jay Cookes and Henry Clewses, who have been advertised into such importance by Government connection and favoritism that the unthinking and unwary were induced to intrust millions upon millions to their keeping. The Syndicate operation was no better than a job to blackmail the National Banks—to accomplish which it was necessary to expend $1,900,000 more of the public money than the law ever authorized or contemplated.

During all this time, and during all this Governmental aid and encouragement to the most reckless and unhealthy speculation and expansion of debts, the country has been gravitating towards financial distress. The first Minister of Finance was chosen apparently for his lack of education in financial affairs, holding naturally enough that there is no such thing as a science of political economy, and that in finance things are to be conducted on the happy-go-lucky system in which he was educated when he was the proprietor of a small country store in Massachusetts, twenty years ago. Acting upon this judgment, he relentlessly insisted on taxing the country directly to pay a debt not due (omitting to pay one that was due), and indirectly to maintain a profligate and wasteful system of "protection." He opposed every movement for a return to specie payments, notwithstanding he came into power under an express pledge to set the face of the country that way. Had this pledge been carried out, the Gold-Room would have been closed, and its disasters avoided, and that large and increasing amount of speculation which feeds upon fluctuations of the currency would have been extinguished. There is not a more potent stimulant of this unhealthy and dangerous element in financial affairs than our irredeemable currency, and we shall never get upon solid ground again until we go back to the place where Mr. Boutwell began, and pay our past-due notes before we take up our unmatured paper.

NOTES AND OPINION.

John J. Cisco, the well-known banker, and formerly Sub-Treasurer at New York, has been interviewed. He said the flow of gold to this country was not the result of a healthy condition of trade, and went on:

It cannot lead to specie payment; nothing can till the Government takes some action looking in that direction. The war ended eight years ago, and every one supposed that something would be done then, as there ought to have been; but it has never been on the card of any of our Secretaries of the Treasury to take such action, because they have thought it impossible, which simply shows that we have never had one who understood his business.

—Nobody now wants gold for export, for the exchanges are all in our favor. The gold and silver in this country, if thus utilized, will become currency, and will add $80,000,000 of positive relief. Is there a man in power with brains and nerve to seize this opportunity, or must the country drift and drift on to utter ruin.—*J. Thompson, New York banker.*

—Let the Secretary continue the sales of gold; let him put upon the market some part of the large sum now held and ascertain its value. A few millions would decide this point beyond a question. If it be not materially above par, as we believe, the step to practical resumption is a slight and easy one.—*New York Times.*

—These opinions that the present is the favorable time for resumption are cropping out from all parts of the country, but we hardly think anything practicable in that way will come from them. The country (?) hesitates at the plunge, although admitting that a return to a coin basis is inevitable at some future time.—*Pittsburgh Evening Telegraph.*

—The following was telegraphed to an evening contemporary:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Everything remains quiet here. Assistant Secretary Sawyer says the trouble will be over inside of four days.

We do not know this young man Sawyer, but nothing can be more evident than that he has pinned his faith to the gown of Secretary Richardson, and that his salvation is to be secured by *faith* and not by *works*. A young man like Sawyer is what Artemus Ward would have called "a sweet boon."—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

—The crisis will never pass away by our simply ceasing to transact business, and it is better for a bank to break down doing its duty than to enter upon a state of hibernation, like a bear, and live through the winter on sucking its own paws. By all means let the current of the currency run.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.*

—We advise, therefore, that every man who owes a debt and has a greenback to pay that debt at once. The greenback has never been anything but a printed lie, and the sooner men get rid of it the better, provided they owe it to their neighbor.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Democrat.*

—In 1857 there was not a single bank note in existence whose value could be positively asserted to be five cents on the dollar. To-day there is not a greenback in existence that is not worth its face value. Then the money was gone, and though a man had sheaves of bank notes he could not safely say he was worth a dollar. Now the money is intact, and every man who owns a five dollar note is worth precisely five dollars. The country is just as rich to-day as it was the Thursday of the crash, and the ruin is not real at all, but imaginary.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

—Possibly it needed just the emergency which we now witness to demonstrate the absurdity of the "reserve" feature of the National Banking law, which produces a fund which has been aptly described as an accumulation of provisions in time of plenty that cannot be used in a famine.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Press.*

—The Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, General Manager of the Cambria Iron Works at Johnstown, Pa., has given notice of a reduction of wages of from 10 to 12 per cent, after the 1st of October. As the Republicans—Mr. Morrell among the rest of them—insist that the tariff is especially for the workingman, and as we have not heard of any reduction in the tariff on iron, we would like to hear a word from some who profess to understand the subject, why wages come down while the tariff stays up.—*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post.*

—It is not quite a year yet since the partisans of the ruling regime went about the country preaching the financial peril there was in overthrowing the existing Administration. The people listened and believed; and now their faith and works are rewarded by the very calamity which they were told would be averted.—*Kansas City (Mo.) Times.*

—It has been the standing boast of the Republicans that the country has been, under Republican rule, in a most prosperous condition. . . . The claim that the new party movement is the immediate cause of the panic proves too much. If it proves anything, it proves that our boasted prosperity is all a sham, and our financial system is a mere shell. It proves that the laboring classes have been oppressed with a system of robbery, and the fear that they have discovered the cheat, and propose to endeavor to apply the remedy, through the ballot-box, creates a consternation uncalled for, and unexplainable on any reasonable hypothesis.—*Fort Dodge (Iowa) Times.*

—We have said that it is but a compliment to the farmers to charge them with breaking the backbone of gamblers and speculators in railroad stock and the institutions that have backed them, and if the popular movement which has been sweeping over the country is the cause of the financial disturbance at present absorbing the attention of the people, and wiping out of existence the "Faro and Keno" banks of the country, we say "Well done." They are a curse to legitimate banking institutions, and the sooner squelched the better for the public,—the sounder, safer and firmer will rest the commercial community and the deserving financial houses in all parts of the Union.—*Quincy (Ill.) Evening Call.*

—The people have been robbed of their labors. The speculator has lost nothing, for he had *nothing*, with his own price upon it at the start. All that has been paid is clear gain, and when labor and industry have wiped out the taxes with sweat their prosperity again appears. The farmers must pay their debts if banks do close their doors and defy their creditors.—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

—And yet, from these laboring millions come those who fill this world of ours with wealth and luxury for the comparatively few; and from them is to come the salvation of this country. We should as soon expect regenerating influences for the moral world from the realms of penal woe, as for the purification of our political system from the corporate monopolies that now pollute the halls of legislation and seats of justice, and hold high carnival everywhere.—*Illinois State Journal.*

—In our last issue we referred to the mills that were shutting down and throwing men out of employment, which could not fail to increase the excitement and add fuel to the fire. Some of these men may have what little earnings they have been able to save, after supporting their families, deposited in one of our banks, from which not a cent at present can be drawn. Their families must be provided for, and the men must have employment, else, with their money locked up, and they thrown out of employment, violence may be resorted to by the most desperate.—*La Crosse (Wis.) Republican.*

—The laboring classes must be kept employed to maintain a healthy condition of affairs in a city like ours, and to do this the banks must aid manufacturers and employers generally.—*Quincy (Ill.) Herald.*

—It wants to be distinctly understood that this is a Republican party panic. Jay Cooke, Henry Clews & Co., were the financial agents of the Republican party. Their corruption, profligacy, dabbling with Government funds and advance notices of sales of gold, by which they made millions off of honest brokers, are a part of the grand crash. Nobody is responsible for this panic and crash but the Republican administration and the Republican party.—*Milwaukee News.*

—We submit that the Republican party, which has supreme power in the Nation, in the State, and in all the chief cities of the State; which has legislated with unchecked license, continually, concerning the monetary and business occupations of the people, are wholly responsible for the present monetary derangement, and for all its baneful consequences to States, to cities, and to private persons.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—Cornelius Vanderbilt, President of the New York Central, Michigan Southern & Lake Shore Railroad Companies, is undoubtedly the greatest robber of the age. He not only watered the stock of the Central, Hudson, and Lake Shore roads to the amount of $66,000,000, but we may say he is virtually responsible for the financial tornado which for nine days swept over the country with the besom of destruction, temporarily sinking good securities, produce of all kinds, and real estate at least $1,000,000,000.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

—The truth is, that, as a people, we have run altogether too much into the habit of looking to Congress for the settlement of all sorts of questions, and the doing of things that belong to the people in their individual capacities. What is wanted now is not legislative enactments, but individual confidence; not more paper money, but a return to a gold basis; not a putting off upon Congress of existing troubles and difficulties, but a patient bearing of them among ourselves, and a wise looking into their causes that the remedy may be applied, and equally unwise courses avoided hereafter. Congress cannot help us and ought not to if it could.—*Baltimore American.*

—We fear that it is out of the question to put an end to Wall-street gambling, but the respectable brokers can certainly devise some way of taking away from unscrupulous operators the power of mischief they have heretofore possessed. The public has heretofore been too busy in discovering some loophole of escape from the calamities that were upon us to visit with proper indignation those whose course aggravated inevitable evils; but because we have waited, it must not be supposed that those who try to make fortunes out of other men's misfortunes are not to be forgotten.—*Boston Advertiser.*

—We deeply regret that the President should have been swerved from the splendid position he assumed, when in this city at the outbreak of the panic. In his letter to Messrs. Claflin and Anthony, written yesterday, when it seemed reasonably clear that the danger was already mainly over, he intimates a purpose to use the $44,000,000 of greenbacks, provided the banks will do their part, in relieving the stringency. It is probable—as the *Tribune* has repeatedly warned its readers—that the necessities of our mismanaged Treasury will of themselves compel this expansion, but it is none the less to be deplored. The determination to anticipate the November interest is a step of a wise nature, for which we give the President hearty thanks.—*New York Tribune.*

—Jay Cooke & Co. have made up a statement showing that they have got about $8,000,000 more than they owe. Of this pretended surplus $5,500,000 are in obligations of the Northern Pacific Railroad, while $2,500,000 are in "second mortgage railroad bonds, stocks, etc." If this is the best and most detailed showing they can make for themselves, their case is quite as desperate as anybody has ever supposed. If they pay 20 cents on the dollars their creditors will be lucky.—*New York Sun.*

—It is said that the President had about $20,000 on deposit in Jay Cooke's bank, and that, on the morning of the failure, a tin box was sent from the bank to the White House. Poor Andy Johnson had about $60,000 on deposit in the First National Bank, but no tin box was sent to him.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—Neither Grant nor his Secretary of the Treasury gave the heavy financiers who waited on them a profound impression of their financial knowledge. One of them tells me that Grant seemed to have hardly any idea of what they were talking about; and, though he hardly said anything, he never opened his mouth without showing how obscure the mysteries of finance were to his understanding. "As for Richardson," said the gentleman, "he is an ass." When a body of agitated bankers, who felt the immediate perils of the situation, were imploring him to devise or consider some policy by which the banking system might be temporarily relieved, he replied by some long-winded remarks about the boundless resources of this country; said that our population was greater than that of France, which had got out of her financial difficulties, and was about to refer to the "strong-box" of gold which Grant once said he believed was concealed in the Rocky Mountains, when one of the financiers interrupted his remarks by a question, which was a puzzler to the Secretary of the Treasury, and they retired.—*New York Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.*

—Mr. Richardson, the Secretary of the Treasury, does not deny the grave accusations preferred against him by the New York *Tribune*. The *Tribune* accuses the Secretary of the Treasury of having given large illegal accommodations to Henry D. Cooke's Washington bank. And what is most grave—the allegations of Mr. Reid are confirmed by the Receiver of Cooke's bank, who reports that the deposits made by the Treasury in that bank amount to $287,000, and that the bank gave security for only $100,000 of this sum. This shows that Mr. Richardson has in reality lent the bank $187,000 of public money, without any security whatever.—*New York Sun.*

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

Gov. J. L. Beveridge is at the Grand Pacific.

Lieut. F. L. Davis, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. H. T. Noble, of Dixon, is at the Gardner.

The Hon. A. Cobb, of Lincoln, Neb., is at the Gardner.

The Hon. W. D. Wilson, of New York, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. J. O. Wilson, of Des Moines, is at the Grand Pacific.

John C. Gould, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, is at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. K. A. Burnell will lead the noon prayer meeting in the Methodist Church Block to-day.

Gen. Amasa Cobb, President of the First National Bank of Lincoln, Neb., is at the Gardner.

Capt. M. R. Morgan, U. S. A.; F. K. Orris, Dixon, Ill.; F. M. Randall and William S. Hurd, New York, are stopping at the Gardner.

G. W. White, Alabama; J. Rose, Brooklyn; F. M. Gove, U. S. A.; J. H. Boutcher, London, Eng., and J. N. H. Patrick, Omaha, are registered at the Grand Pacific.

Isaac Springer, Sheboygan; F. A. Robertson, Ontario; Dr. S. A. Gillen, Richmond, Ind.; S. H. Hicks and family, San Jose, Cal., and J. H. Pratt and wife, Fort Randolph, are guests at the Sherman.

Mr. Irwin, Collector of Internal Revenue, who has been suffering from partial paralysis of the right arm and right eye, is now able to visit the office at intervals to assist Mr. Root, the worthy Deputy, with his advice. Mr. Root is now Acting Collector, and has been since Mr. Irwin's sickness, nearly a fortnight.

In the list of prizes awarded to American exhibitors at the Vienna Universal Exposition we find the following credited to Chicago: Awarded medals, William Archdeacon, preserved meats; J. L. Pickard, Superintendent of Public Schools, reports, examination papers, and statistics; Cyrus McCormick, "Advance" reaper; C. H. McCormick, combined reaping and mowing machine; Henry Rocher, photographs; Hirsch, Stein & Co., blood albumen corn-starch, etc., awarded diploma of merit or honorable mention; H. M. Fairbanks, Peck & Co., refined lard; Henry L. Hall, model of combined seed-sower and cultivator.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 1.—Gilbert Dutcher, formerly proprietor of the Revere House at Chicago, died at 7:30 this morning of heart disease. He appeared in his usual good health until just after breakfast, when he complained of being dizzy, and retired to his room. He laid down, became unconscious at once, and died a few minutes after without a struggle. Aged 53 years, lacking two weeks.

IN GENERAL.

T. B. Sargeant has been appointed General Superintendent of the Detroit & Bay City Railroad.

Olive Logan thinks the best way to put a stop to a gold panic is for a pretty woman to show her ankles around the Gold Board.

John M. Bright, of Tennessee, has written a letter defending the salary-grab, and expressing his determination to keep his back-pay.

It is announced that Mr. Radcliffe, formerly of the Ottawa *Republican*, and a son-in-law of Congressman Corwin, has purchased a half-interest in the Joliet *Sun* newspaper.

Col. W. E. Faulkner, proprietor of the extensive mill at South Acton, Mass., a former State Senator, and a Director of the Fitchburg Railroad ever since it was built, died on Saturday, at Acton.

We do not hear much about a third term since the Republican panic spread over the country. The argument that the financial interests of the country would be safe in Grant's hands, seems to have lost some of its force.—*Milwaukee News.*

The Postmaster at Pittsburgh, Pa., Col. John H. Stewart, is a defaulter to the amount of about $40,000. We have nothing as to the private life of Col. Stewart, his contributions to the church, etc.; but it may be safely asserted, we suppose, that he is troubled with emotional insanity. What says Brother Talmage?—*Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.*

We have reason to suspect that Jay Cooke is just as good a man, morally, as he was before his failure; certainly his suspension has brought to light no nefarious dealings, nor any sort of speculation that the public did not know before that he was carrying on. Then why were the preachers silent before and vociferous now? We would like to know, you know. We don't like to see a man kicked when he is down, even though the kicking is done with tender ecclesiastical cowhide.—*Fond du Lac Commonwealth.*

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Christian Union Lyceum will meet as usual, in Union Hall, No. 114 East Madison street, at 8 o'clock this evening.

The Star and Crescent Club will commence their series of parties on Friday evening next, 3d inst.

Peter Munholland, who was severely beaten on Tuesday night, at No. 458 West Twelfth street, by a musket in the hands of some drunken rowdies, was alive at a late hour last night, though his life was still despaired of.

Yesterday afternoon, as Mrs. J. C. Walker's carriage, was proceeding along Wabash avenue, the pole strap broke, and the horses ran away. The carriage contained four ladies, all of whom were thrown out, but none were seriously injured.

The Board of Education have decided to make the territory west of Fifth avenue and north of Monroe street, neutral ground, and to permit pupils to elect either the Jones or the Scammon Schools, provided it be done at once and for the year.

John Coyne, a saloonkeeper at No. 44 East Kinzie street, was shot in the face by a drunken rowdy, at a late hour on Tuesday night. His assailant escaped. Dr. Leonard took out the ball. The wound is not dangerous.

A woman named Elizabeth Moran, with her three children, is in great distress at the Madison Street Police Station. She came from Cincinnati to meet her husband, Cornelius Moran, but they seem to have missed each other. Her husband will find her at the station named.

The City Hall yesterday was most dolefully dull, the effect of the financial crisis being more plainly visible there than almost anywhere else. The principal object of interest in the vicinity was the setting into place of the water-cock for the new 36-inch main on LaSalle street, around which a deeply interested crowd stood and gaped most of the day.

Mr. M. Scanlan, of No. 7 Clark street, fruit merchant, sent to this office some choice specimens of apples grown in the orchard of Mr. Jefferson, Osborn, Cass County, Michigan. They were excellent as far as they went. Mr. Scanlan has sold Mr. Jefferson's crop for the past twenty years, and has now for sale from 500 to 1,000 barrels of this choice variety.

An old man, named David Baxter, residing at No. 66 Sherman street, committed suicide yesterday by taking laudanum. He was found in an unconscious state, about noon yesterday, in a room in his house, and died at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At the Coroner's inquest, it was shown that the deceased had often expressed a wish to die. A verdict of death by suicide was rendered. Deceased leaves a wife and three children, from whom he had been separated for some time.

The *Times* and *Inter-Ocean* will have a big "scoop" on THE TRIBUNE to-day. Yesterday the reporters of those two enterprising journals, in their united ramifications for news items at the different railway offices in this city, stumbled upon and appropriated a large new handbill which was hung up in the Superintendent's room of the Illinois Central Railroad, and which contained the excursion rates and time-table of that road during the Exposition. They are welcome to the bill, the entire contents of which was printed in last Sunday's TRIBUNE.

A meeting of the Constables was held in Justice Haines' office yesterday evening, but no business of importance was done, other than preparing a list of the legally authorized members of the fraternity, their residence, and the offices they work from. This list will be printed, and hung up in Justices' offices and other suitable places in the city, and be sent as a circular to every lawyer in Cook County. The legal Constables are going to sue the "bogus" members of the profession on quo warranto for contempt of Court, as by that means they may be made to suffer for their temerity much more summarily than by the tedious indictment process.

The Chicago Hahnemann Medical College held the preliminary meeting of the course last evening in the lecture-rooms of the College, No. 287 Cottage Grove avenue. The lecture was delivered by the President of the College, Dr. A. E. Small, and was listened to by an interested and attentive audience of ladies and gentlemen. All the members of the faculty were present, and a large number of the students of the coming year. After the delivery of the lecture, the audience were invited to visit the new wards in the hospital, to inspect the arrangements for attending and caring for the sick, and a pleasant half-hour was spent in examining this branch of the College.

Last night a sailor, named Fitzpatrick, went into a low resort called Emmett's Varieties, at the corner of Randolph and Canal streets, and, being set upon by a crowd of rowdies, was robbed of $10 and a gold chain. He complained of the robbery to Officer Cannon, who attempted to arrest Charles Welch, whom the sailor identified as the man that had taken the money. In endeavoring to make the arrest, the officer was set upon by the inmates of the place, and but for the arrival of Officer Kelly, of Hamblin's Private Police, the officer would have been badly beaten. Welch and two others were finally taken to the Madison Street Station.

At half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the discovery of fire in a barn in the rear of the house No. 177 West Twelfth street, owned by Dr. Sullivan, caused an alarm of fire to be sent in from Box 353. The barn was damaged to the extent of $500; insured in the Milwaukee Mechanics'. A kitchen in the rear of No. 177 was considerably damaged. The fire extended to the building No. 175 Twelfth street, occupied by Joseph Soger, whose loss will be about $200; no insurance. The barn in the rear of No. 179 was damaged to the extent of $500; insured in the Brewers', of Milwaukee. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Yesterday morning, at the West Side Police Court, Justice Scully rendered his final decisions in a large number of larceny cases, which have been continued since time immemorial, almost. Henry Butler, charged with stealing a lot of clothing from Mary Heeney, of No. 100 Foster street, and Henry Hartman, accused of stealing two revolvers from one Samuel Garnick, on South Clark street, were placed under $400 bonds. John Nuttall and Henry Pierson were held for trial under $700 bail. J. A. Mills and Henry Dixon were held for further examination under bail of $500 each. S. Lobenthal, who was found in a freight car of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway with stolen goods in his possession, was sent up for trial under $500 bonds. John Mahoney, accused of stealing $14 from No. 3 Currier street, was held for future trial under bail of $300. John King, who stole a horse from Charles Stien's house, No. 375 South Halsted street, was held for trial under bail of $1,000.

WANT THEIR MONEY.

Trouble Anticipated at the Northwestern Railway Shops—The Employes Demand Their Wages.

Some of the employes at the Chicago & Northwestern Railway shops, in this city, have been threatening violent demonstrations for some days past, because of the failure of the Company to pay them their wages. It is said that many of the employes have not been paid their August or September wages. Last evening a large number of them congregated at the shops, which are located at the corner of Chicago avenue and Halsted street, and discussed their wrongs in loud and violent language. Hot speeches were made, and it was declared by the workmen that if they were not paid off to-day they would quit work. Quite a number made threats of violence. Sergt. Brisco, of the Chicago Avenue Station, was ordered to hold his men in readiness to quell any disturbance that might be made.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

In substituting for a strong and vigorous drama a popular comedy, Mr. McVicker evidently intends to keep our country visitors in good humor, and give them, or as many of them as find their way to his theatre, an evening of uninterrupted merriment. These are good times to play laughing pieces, and "Saratoga" being the most laughable of any that has been played for many a long day, is especially opportune. Not a very large audience availed themselves of the occasion to indulge in mirth, but it is more than probable that this fault will be wanting this evening. The piece drew well last season, and enjoyed a long "run," and as it will bear sitting through two or three times before the bloom of the amusement is worn off, it will be found an excellent antidote to panic even for those who have seen it before. There are several changes in the cast as the piece is now played, some for the better and others for the worse. Those for the better preponderate. O'Neil plays *Bob Sackett* with the same dash and spirit as of yore. The change in him is in that velvet coat. That "bad man," Mr. Billy Rice, has been endeavoring to convince audiences at Myers' as to the ownership of that velvet coat. *Mr. Sackett* says he obtained it from his aunt, when he was a very little boy. That evasion will not answer. It does not convince the rustic from the most distant farm. Why not own up at once, and say he got it from his "uncle." Everybody will know what that means, and candor will save many unpleasant explanations in the future. If *Mr. Robert Sackett* had been a judge of color, however, he would never have consented to wear a maroon velvet coat with a green neck-tie, even in memory of his most accommodating avuncular relative, be he Duke Humphrey or any other titled gentleman. Moreover, he would remove the ticket before he wore it at all. Mr. Barron played *Sir Mortimer Muttonleg*, and, with excellent taste and good judgment, discarded the almost inevitable "By Jove!" generally tacked into the utterances of the British tourist by would-be facetious actors. He acted capitally, and, by limiting the burlesque, made the character more amusing. Mr. Seymour as *Wetherbee* is deserving of praise for precisely the same reason. The temptation to utter burlesque in "Saratoga" is so strong that a successful resistance is meritorious. Mr. Rainford made up and acted well as *Vanderpool*. Mr. Norris, Mr. Pierce, and Mr. Holland were all sufficiently good to carry out the fun. Mrs. Myers played *Effie Remington* with much of her old-time vivacity and zest, and Mrs. Allen that of *Olivia Alston* with more of it than she did last season. In fact, Mrs. Allen played capitally. Mrs. Stoneall is suffering from a severe cold, like the rest of the world at this season, and did well under those unfavorable circumstances. Miss Montello looked very pretty as *Virginia Vanderpool*. Miss Josie Batchelder was, as usual, charming, doing all she had to do neatly and effectively. There are more than thirty characters in the piece, and it would be tedious as well as unnecessary to mention them all. The piece was beautifully mounted and well played, and deserves to have a fair run this season. It will be continued until further notice.

LAW-AND-ORDER SWEDES.

A meeting of the Swedes of the North Division was held yesterday evening at Svea Hall, corner of Superior and Wells streets, N. Ander, Esq., of the *Nya Hemlandet*, in the chair. That gentleman stated the object of the meeting, which was to take action in reference to the approaching election, and to form some organization among themselves. Mr. Sundell was elected Chairman, and Mr. Sundellins, Secretary.

The Chair made a few remarks, urging the necessity of taking a wise and united stand in the present political emergency, and select good men, who would enforce the laws, and not allow Sunday to be violated with impunity. He was in favor of law and order, and wanted them all to work for the success of that principle.

A motion was made to appoint a Committee on Resolutions, and was agreed to.

Mr. Eckland and other gentlemen also made speeches, taking substantially the same ground that the Chair did in regard to the faithful observance of the Sunday Liquor laws.

One man stood up and claimed he had an inalienable right to drink beer whenever he pleased. So the Chair read the Hesing platform to him to show where he would fetch up, if he stuck to his beer.

Mr. C. B. Matson spoke briefly, promising the support of the great majority of the Norwegians for the cause of law and order.

It was moved to elect delegates to the Central Committee, and it was asked whether any such organization existed.

The platform of the Committee of Seventy was read, and met with immense applause.

The meeting then organized as the "Swedish Law-and-Order Association," and the Chair was empowered to appoint delegates to attend the meetings of the Committee of Seventy.

THE POLICE BOARD.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon. Present, President Cleveland, and Commissioners Sheridan, Wright and Davis. They proceeded to audit the September bills and pay-roll. This being the day appointed to decide upon the purchase of chemical fire engines, and no representative of any except the Babcock Company being present, the Board decided to purchase two No. 3 Babcock engines, and they were accordingly ordered at the rate of the bid already made, $2,000 each. It was also ordered that there be an advertisement placed in each of the morning dailies for proposals for 400 tons of baled hay. It being discovered that the Board had no authority to order of Babcock or other fire extinguishers, the order for them was rescinded. In accordance with a bid, it was ordered that all the blue uniform cloth used by the police, until May 1 next, be purchased from Field, Leiter & Co., at the rate of $1.35 per yard. President Cleveland called the attention of the Board to the careless and unsafe manner in which the contractors for the changes in the Madison and Union Street Police Stations were doing their work. He suggested that if the Inspector appointed by the Board of Public Works did not attend more carefully to his work, he be dispensed with, and one appointed from the police force. He also announced his intention of stopping there every day to see that the specifications are carried out.

MONUMENT DEDICATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 1.—The dedication of the soldiers' monument to-day was attended by about 7,000 people. Col. T. Lyle Dickey, in introducing the orator of the day, Gov. Beveridge, made some remarks that were appropriate to the occasion. Gov. Beveridge made an eloquent speech fitted to the occasion, and was frequently greeted with applause. The affair was a success.

SPORTING.

Second Day of the Fall Meeting of the Dexter Park Club.

The Attendance Discouraging, but the Sport Better than Ever.

The Chicago Horse, Bay Henry, Wins the 2:38 Purse with Ease.

The 2:24 Purse Occasions a Remarkable Race---Red Cloud the Winner.

The Nashville Meeting---Billiards ---The Prize Ring.

THE TURF.

THE DEXTER PARK MEETING.

It cannot be truthfully stated that the races flourish to any remarkable degree. The attendance yesterday, while being considerably larger than that on the previous day, was nevertheless comparatively small, and does not warrant the statement that the managers of the meeting took in more money than they could conveniently carry away. There was a fair sprinkling of carriages on the green, and a buggy adorned the landscape here and there; but the display of vehicles, were it not for the ladies they contained, would scarcely be worthy of notice. The assemblage, however, made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in numbers, and was therefore cheerful. It is to be regretted that the spectators were not more numerous, as the weather and the sport were in perfect union, which means in this instance, delightful. Indeed it is exceedingly doubtful if there ever will be such another race as that between the 2:24 horses, and those who missed it lost an opportunity to see what a close and honestly-contested trot really means.

THE FIRST RACE ON THE PROGRAMME

was between five horses of the 2:36 class, and it turned out just as the well-informed pool-buyers anticipated it would. There were five starters, Frank Palmer, Bay Henry, Nourmahal, Young Princeton, and Bob Hunter. Cotton Tail, Ada F., and Ida, who were also entered for the purse ($1,000), were drawn. The melodious voice of the imported pool-seller was heard long before the bell summoned the horses on the track, but his entreaties failed to bring out any respectable bids for choice. The sales were very small, and Bay Henry was a prime favorite in all of them. After the first heat had been trotted no further pools were sold on the race, it being generally conceded that the first choice could win without "turning a hair," as the saying goes. In drawing for positions, Nourmahal won the pole, Bob Hunter second place, Bay Henry third, Palmer fourth, and Young Princeton fifth. The following is a synopsis of the race:

First Heat—The word was given when the horses passed the stand the first time, and a more uneven and unfair start could not well be imagined. Palmer, Bay Henry, and Young Princeton were given every advantage, while Bob Hunter and Nourmahal were allowed to go on with big gaps to close up at the very commencement. Mr. Simpson's mare was decidedly the worst off in this respect, but it is said he would much rather be behind than otherwise at the send-off. A hundred yards had scarcely been trotted when Bay Henry swung into the pole and shot ahead with a speed that broke up Palmer and Princeton. At the quarter-pole he was three or four lengths ahead of Hunter, who was trotting steady to keep second place, which he succeeded in doing without any difficulty. Going around the upper turn Princeton outfooted Palmer for the third position, and was not disturbed in it afterward. Nourmahal was in the rear all the way around. Bay Henry won easily by two lengths. Time, 2:33.

Second Heat—There was a good deal of delay in scoring, but when they were allowed to go, the start was a good one, Bay Henry, Young Princeton, and Frank Palmer being abreast, and the other two close behind them. Henry drew ahead after getting away from the turn, and came home an easy winner, being troubled at no time in the heat. The contest for second place was between Palmer and Princeton up the stretch and around the turn. Both acted exceedingly mean all the way, skipping and jumping around like a pair of unruly young running-colts. The steadier Hunter crawled up on them gradually, and rushed into the home stretch a safe second. Palmer beat Princeton home for third, and Nourmahal was a gallant last. Time, 2:34.

Third Heat—The start was beyond reproach, every horse having a fair show according to his speed. Bay Henry, of course, rushed far enough ahead at the start to enable him to take it easy the rest of the way, and allowed the others to contend for second place. The struggle was between Palmer, Bob Hunter, and Young Princeton, and was eventually won by the latter. The judges should have ruled him out for the eminently unfair manner in which he was driven all the way through. He came very near colliding with Palmer's sulky twice during the heat, and would have done so but for the skillful way in which Budd Doble handled the lines. Bob Hunter was second, Palmer fourth, and Nourmahal last, as usual. Time, 2:36½.

THE SECOND RACE

was for the purse of $2,000 for 2:24 horses, and was the crowning trotting event of the season in the West. There may have been a better race in the East, but it has yet to come to light, and, lest it may, we shall not count in that section. The contending horses were the bay geldings Red Cloud and John H. and the little mare Mollie Morris. Fred Hooper, the Detroit horse, was entered, but he failed to put in an appearance, and it was rumored about that his owner was afraid to trust him against the field. The race helped along the imported pool-seller immensely, as the betting men were there for the express purpose of buying cards on it. Red Cloud started out as a favorite at the rate of about $25 to $20 against the field, and several hundred dollars went into the box before the horses came upon the track. When Mollie was observed speeding up and down the stretch, preparatory to the first heat, the betting took a sudden turn in her favor, and she sold over the field at large odds. Even after she lost the heat, her friends continued to back her, and when the second heat was trotted almost dead between her and Red Cloud, with the latter in front, they were more eager than ever to put up their money, their belief being that the gelding could not do so well in the third. The synopsis of the race given below will show that "that's where they made a mistake." It was, without doubt, the finest exhibition of trotting ever witnessed here:

First Heat—They swept under the wire in disorder three times, but at the fourth attempt were not recalled, the start being almost even. John H. was left behind almost immediately by the other two, between whom the race really was. Red Cloud was pushed hard for the pole, but he failed to secure it, though he did draw a short distance ahead. Going toward the quarter the little mare Mollie ran right away from him, and when she passed the pole she was four lengths in advance. Red Cloud let out, however, on the stretch, and the result was an exciting struggle for the lead. He got head and head with the mare before the half-mile pole was reached, and then for a few seconds they alternated in front by half a length. When rounding the turn Red Cloud sprang to the fore, and showed a little bit of daylight between himself and Mollie, but it quickly disappeared and they entered the home stretch almost even. The race down was one of the closest and most exciting ever witnessed on Dexter Park, and no better trotting was ever seen on any track. It was impossible to tell which horse would win the heat, as there was not more than half a length's difference between them at any time on the stretch. That difference was against Mollie, however, and she was unable to make it up. When they passed under the wire her nose was to Red Cloud's wheel. John H. was several lengths to the rear. Time, 2:25.

Second Heat—There never was a finer race trotted than the one in this heat. As a test of speed between two pretty evenly-matched horses, it was simply remarkable. Several futile attempts were made to secure anything like an even start between the two fastest in the field, Red Cloud and Mollie,—John H. being entirely out of the race, so far as first or second money was concerned. The result was accomplished at last, and Red Cloud and Mollie left the wire on perfectly even terms. They went around the turn without a deviation in their relative positions, though McLaughlin pushed the mare hard for the pole. At the quarter, Red Cloud was leading a very little, but this advantage was entirely reduced by Mollie as soon as she struck the straight track. They passed the half-mile pole in line, Red Cloud being the nearest to it by probably half a length; and on they went without the slightest change. The turn was rounded, and the half length's difference still existed. The home stretch was entered, and the few feet between Mollie and her opponent's head still remained. Now the drivers began to ply the whip and urge along their horses with words of encouragement. The spectators involuntarily rose from their seats and held their breath while the two snakies were whirled past the distance pole without a foot having been gained by either horse. Between this point and the wire there was no change, and they finally passed the stand almost as they left it, amid the most enthusiastic cheers. Time, 2:26.

Third Heat—A beautiful start was effected quickly, and Red Cloud and Mollie shot away from John H. again like a double team. The heat was even closer and more exciting than the former one, as the two foremost horses did not perceptibly alter their positions from the time they left the wire until they passed under it. It was a continual struggle for the pole from first to last, and Red Cloud, with half a length the advantage, successfully clung to the inside from commencement to finish. The description of the second heat applies equally as well to this one, the only difference being that there was not a gap observable any place in the latter. When the horses passed the stand with the half length between them that existed when they started out, the enthusiasm of the spectators was unbounded, and all agreed that such a close and exciting race was never seen anywhere. The time of the quarter was 35 seconds, of the half, 1:11, and of the mile 2:26¼. At the conclusion of the heat, McLaughlin entered a complaint against the driver of Mollie, claiming that the latter had crowded him into the middle of the track several times, and had through his driving beaten him out of the heat. The race was so close that the judges paid some attention to the charge, but after a long discussion and careful examination they could not find any ground for complaint, and, accordingly, the heat and race were given to Red Cloud.

SUMMARY.

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1, 1873.—Purse of $1,000 for horses that never beat 2:36; $600 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third; mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness.

Graves & Loomis' b. g. Bay Henry	1	1	1
T. P. Roach's b. g. Bob Hunter	2	2	3
J. Monroe's b. g. Young Princeton	3	4	2
J. Price's r. g. Frank Palmer	4	3	4
J. C. Simpson's bl. m. Nourmahal	5	5	5
D. P. Bissell's b. m. Cotton Tail	dr.		
William Wachter's b. m. Ida	dr.		
F. R. Armstrong's ch. m. Ada F.	dr.		

Time—2:33; 2:34; 2:36½.

SAME DAY.—Purse of $2,000 for horses that never beat 2:24; $1,200 to first, 500 to second, and $300 to third; mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness.

J. S. Wade's b. g. Red Cloud	1	1	1
J. Armstrong's bl. m. Mollie Morris	2	2	2
J. A. Batchelder's b. g. John H.	3	3	3
W. R. Armstrong's b. g. Fred Hooper	dr.		

TIME.

Heat.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First	35¼	1:11	2:25
Second	35	1:12½	2:26
Third	35	1:11	2:26¼

THE RACES TO-DAY

will consist of a trot for a purse of $1,000 by seven horses of the 2:45 class, and a trot for a purse of $1,500 by four horses of the 2:27 class, viz: Mollie Morris, Badger Girl, Thomas L. Young, and John H. Young is said to be very fast, and it is more than likely that the race between him and the two mares will be well worth seeing.

THE NASHVILLE MEETING.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 1.—On the second day of the Blood Horse Association races the first race, for a purse of $500, two-mile heats, resulted as follows:

Franklin's b. f. Arizona	1	1
Megibbon's b. c. Lampi	2	2
Alcock's ch. c. Carrington	3	3
Gillespie's b. g. Duslan	4	dis

Time—3:46¾, 3:44¼.

The second race was for an Association purse of $300, mile heats:

Crowley's ch. c. Quartermaster	2	1	1
Board's b. c. Survey	1	2	3
Cadwallader's ch. f. Florine	4	4	2
Barnes' b. c. Emir	5	3	4
Robinson's ch. f. Florence I.	3	5	5
Scott's b. f. Lady Greenfield	6	dis.	

Time—1:47¾; 1:47¾; 1:51¼.

Track in good condition. Weather fine. Attendance large.

BASE BALL.

PHILADELPHIAS VS. ATHLETICS.

The following report of the late Philadelphia-Athletic game is from the New York *World*:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The Athletics this afternoon, after meeting with seven consecutive defeats at the hands of the Philadelphias, made a new departure, and, with Fisher pitching and McGeary catching, succeeded in defeating the coming champions by one run, after one of the most exciting games of the season. The weather was pleasant and the attendance large, about 3,000 persons being present. The betting, which had a day or two previous been at long odds on the Philadelphias, veered around to $100 to $60 on the Athletics before play commenced, the change being based on the belief that the White Stockings could not hit Fisher with the same ease as they did McBride, and an immense amount of money changed hands on the result. Murnan played in Fisler's absence. Both nines were blanked the first two innings, Sensenderfer and Malone alone getting base hits, and Meyerle getting his base by Anson's error. The Athletics managed to make a run in the third inning by Murnan's fast running and Fulmer's wild throw. The Philadelphias were put out in one-two-three order in the next three innings, the Athletics, by good hits of Clapp, McGeary, McBride, and Anson, scoring three runs after two were out in the fifth inning. Fulmer and Mack then made safe hits for the Philadelphias, and both scored on Murnan's wild throw, McGeary strangely declining a chance to put Mack out at the home-plate. Good hits by Sensenderfer and Sutton and a wild throw by Malone gave the Athletics a run in the sixth inning, while the Philadelphias made two runs—one on a force-out and the other on a couple of good hits, assisted by McMullin allowing a ball to pass him. The Athletics increased their lead in the seventh inning by scoring one run on McMullin's fair-foul hit and Malone's wild throw, while the Philadelphias were blanked, although Wood had made his base by a clean hit, and Meyerle by Sutton's error. Wood was, however, put out on the home base by a sharp bit of fielding on the part of Murnan and McGeary. The Athletics were put out without scoring in the eighth inning, although Sensenderfer and Sutton had reached their bases, and the Philadelphias made a run by Sutton's very wild throwing. In the last inning of the Athletics McMullin and and Sensenderfer made clean hits, McBride was missed on a difficult chance offered to Bechtel, and Anson was given a life by a bad throw of Wood, but one run, however, being scored, three being left on the bases by Fisher going out on a weak hit to Fulmer. The first two strikers of the Philadelphias were then put out, Cuthbert and Wood reaching their bases by errors of Anson and McMullin, the latter missing a very difficult chance, and a couple of passed balls by McGeary then gave Cuthbert a run. Malone then put a conclusion to the Philadelphia's inning by going out at first base, leaving the Athletics victors by one run. The last two innings were played in the dusk, the excitement being intense until the last man was put out. The Athletics owe their victory to their superior batting and Fisher's very effective pitching, Sensenderfer taking the lead in batting. Fulmer excelled in fielding and batting for the Philadelphias. The following is a summary of the game:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—Eighth game of the championship series between the Philadelphia and Athletics:

Athletic.	R	B	P	A	Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A
McGeary, c.	1	1	5	0	Cuthbert, l. f.	1	0	3	0
McBride, r. f.	1	2	0	0	Wood, 2 b.	0	1	3	1
Anson, 1 b.	1	0	13	0	Malone, c.	0	1	5	4
Sensenderfer, cf	1	4	2	0	Meyerle, 3 b.	1	0	0	2
Fisher, p.	0	1	1	1	Bechtel, r. f.	0	1	0	0
Sutton, 3 b.	0	1	2	8	Fulmer, s. s.	2	2	2	6
Clapp, s. s.	1	1	0	3	Treacy, c. f.	1	1	2	0
Murnan, 2 b.	1	1	2	7	Mack, 1 b.	1	2	12	0
McMullin, l. f.	2	2	2	0	Zettlein, p.	0	0	0	1
Totals	7	13	27	14	Totals	6	8	29	15

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Athletic	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	1	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	—6

Runs Earned—Athletic, 2; Philadelphia, 0.
Bases on Errors—Athletic, 5; Philadelphia, 7.
Umpire—N. E. Young, Washington.
Time of Game—Two hours.

BOSTONS VS. ATLANTICS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Base ball: Bostons, 8 Atlantics, 6.

HARD LUCK.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Base ball: Washingtons, 14; Philadelphias, 13.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS FOR THE MILLION.

Chicago bids fair to improve upon her former reputation as the city of great billiard halls. Another monster room is added to the list, making one of the largest in the city, and one of the finest in the country. We refer to the new and beautiful establishment of Mr. James Pratt, an old and popular room-keeper, on the southwest corner of Clark and Washington streets, with entrances from the east, north, and south. It is very handsomely fitted, the Clark-street entrance and bar being unsurpassed as a rich piece of fresco-work. Sixteen bevel tables, from the manufactory of Emanuel Brunswick & Co., are distributed about the room, so as to afford players nearly double the usual amount of elbow-room. Everything will be in keeping with the size and appearance of the establishment, strictly high-toned and respectable, a place of resort for gentlemen. The details of management will devolve upon Mr. John Bessunger, the rising young billiard expert. To-night occurs the opening, and a grand time is expected. There will be exhibition games by Slosson, Rhines, Bessunger, and others, and a cordial invitation is extended to the public.

THE PRIZE RING.

THE "JOURNAL'S" CHALLENGE REPLIED TO.

The *Journal* of the 27th ultimo temporarily ceased to be a moral paper adapted for the instructive reading of nursing children, and published a challenge from a person in Kalamazoo, Mich., bantering any one weighing 124 pounds to fight him for from $100 to $500 a side, and stating that if this offer was not accepted within two weeks he should claim the championship of the Western States. This defiance came to the notice of James Stephens, of DuPage County, who considers himself a pretty fair lad with his fists, and who weighs 124½ pounds, a little over the limits, but he will sweat off his fraction, if necessary. If the Kalamazoo Bantam had said he should have claimed the championship of the United States, Stephens would not have minded it, but these pretensions to supremacy in the Western World offended his patriotism, and hence it is that he is ready to put up any sum between the limits named, and will be at Jackson, half way between here and Kalamazoo, on the 5th instant, in order to talk business. Judging by the looks of Mr. Stephens, who is a broad-breasted, stout-armed young fellow, the Kalamazoo man will find him a pretty ugly customer to handle.

AQUATIC.

JOSEPH C. CLOUD AT VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 1.—Joseph C. Cloud, the great American oarsman, arrived here yesterday at 12 m. He left here for New Orleans at 12 m. to-day.

IN LIQUIDATION.

Scene in a Wabash Avenue Boarding-House---How Mr. Dedbroak (Who Deposits at the Union National) Came It Over Mrs. Koldhash.

The heart of the dead-beat is joyful, but the face of the boarding-house keeper is woe-begone, and frequently bathed in tears. Why this is thus is easiest described by reproducing a conversation overheard in a well-known boarding-house on Wabash avenue. The scene will be all the more interesting when it is stated that there is hardly a boarding-house on that aristocratic avenue where a similar dialogue has not, within the past week, taken place.

SCENE—Young Dedbroak's room, on the third floor of Wabash avenue boarding-house. He is sitting on a lounge smoking a cigar, sipping occasionally something with a spoon in it, and looking generally serene and complacent. A knock at the door causes him to start. He shoves his cigar into the spittoon, hides the tumbler, sits down upon his trunk, buries his head in his hand to hide a woe-begotten air he has summoned to his aid, dishevels his hair with a frantic flourish, and ejaculates, in the most mournful of tones, "Come in." The response is made by Mrs. Koldhash, his landlady. She opens upon him tenderly, as becomes a landlady and the painful position in which her boarder is discovered.

Mrs. Koldhash—Why Mr. Dedbroak, what is the matter? What can be the matter?

Mr. Dedbroak groans.

Mrs. Koldhash—Mr. Dedbroak, speak! What is the matter? Can I do anything for you? Shall I send for the doctor?

Mr. Dedbroak—Leave me, Mrs. Koldstew—I beg pardon, Koldhash, I mean—leave me. Solitude is all I crave. Oh-h-h-h-h!

Mrs. Koldhash—Where is the pain, Mr. Dedbroak? Place the pain, and if Davis' Painkiller or Dalley's Exterminator has virtue in it, then I—

Mr. Dedbroak—It lies deeper, Mrs. Koldhash, —deeper, deeper, deeper.

Mrs. Koldhash (to whom Dedbroak has on previous occasions dropped matrimonial hints as a means of staving off settling-day)—Why, what does he mean? Oh, I'm so flurried! Really, Mr. Dedbroak, what can I say? So suddenly! Dear me!

She sinks upon the trunk beside the disconsolate Dedbroak, and offers him kind consolations, which are resented.

Mr. D. disengages himself and makes for the door. The tearful landlady follows him.

Mr. Dedbroak—Why, madam! what do you mean? Consider, madam, your indiscretion may become known. The other boarders—

Mrs. Koldhash (whose general appearance indorses the proverb that says a certain place has no fury like a woman scorned)—The other boarders, Mr. Dedbroak! The other boarders! (raising her voice to concert pitch) the other boarders is gentlemen which pays their board, a thing I can't say for all my boarders. The others pays in advance, but you—

Mr. Dedbroak (who has resumed his uncomfortable position on the trunk, and looks more unhappy than ever)—Mrs. Koldhash, what did you come to my room for?

Mrs. Koldhash—Come to your room for? For the three week's board you owe me, and which I must have or else—(she looks the dreadful alternative.)

Mr. Deadbroak—How unfortunate, madam, how very unfortunate! Had you but called this morning, while I was in, the money should have been yours. But now—

Mrs. Koldhash (impatiently)—Well, sir, but now?

Mr. Dedbroak—Now madam, I am the unfortunate possessor of a couple of thousand dollars which—

Mrs. Koldhash—A couple of thousand dollars! Why, Mr. Debroak, that untidy girl has not fixed up your room to-day: I really must discharge her. These pillow-cases! an inch thick with hair-oil, I declare. You ate lightly at dinner this evening, have a little cold chicken and a cup of tea. Now do, let me persuade you! A couple of thousand dollars, Mr. Dedbroak? A nice little sum of money indeed.

Mr. Dedbroak—It is indeed, but unfortunately I can't—

Mrs. Koldhash—Can't what?

Mr. Dedbroak—Can't lay my hand on a cent of it. Its all in Coolbaugh's bank—Oh-h-h-h. (Sinks into the space between the trunk and wall, and groans.)

Mr. Koldhash—You wretch! You are the creature I would waste my cold chicken and tea upon! Coolbaugh's bank oh? That's what all the other boarders told me. No. Some of them said Ira Holmes's! Mrs. Soupbey over the way says her boarders put her off in the same way, so does Mrs. Pickedfish and Mrs. Oldjoint. That is too thin. Mr. Dedbroak, I give you until this time to-morrow to pay your board, and if it is not paid then I'll—(looks the fearful consequences, and thumps her way down stairs) muttering to herself "such a mean set of boarders—not one but is two weeks behind—Coolbaugh's bank indeed—shank-bone beef risen to 10 cents a pound and the cash system going to come into force!"

GRAND FINALE—Young Dedbroak looks the door upon his retreating landlady's form, rearranges his hair, smiles complacently at the improvement, as shewn in his mirror, lights a fresh cigar, mixes another glass of W. and W. and throws himself upon the lounge, murmuring, "Old lady had it bad that time. What the deuce should I have done without Tom Hardup's brilliant suggestion about the banks in liquidation? Coolbaugh is right, after all."

A BOGUS REPORTER.

How a Young Man Fed and Clothed Himself on the Strength of His Alleged Connection with the "Evening Mail."

It has transpired that, if a young man will walk the streets of Chicago, and represent himself to be a reporter of the *Evening Mail*, he can obtain almost all the necessities of life without the expenditure of a cent of currency. Some time ago a young man named L. W. Kolhausen became a solicitor for the *Evening Mail*. Having proved himself incompetent, he was discharged. Not the least discouraged, he applied for a place on the local department of the same paper. His application met with a very flat refusal. He then seems to have resolved that for all such purposes as securing free access to the theatres and other shows, and obtaining credit with his landlady and his clothier, he would become a reporter in name, if not in fact. This supposition is based upon the fact that, when he felt inclined to attend the theatre, he would write for himself a "pass," and append the name of M. C. Stone, the city editor of the *Mail*. By this deceit he is said to have witnessed seventeen plays in seven days. But what caused the managers of the *Mail* to swear out a warrant before Justice Haines' for Kolhausen's arrest, was that of inducing his clothier and shirt-maker, on West Madison street, to place garments upon his comely person which were to be paid for at stated periods, and the interest that should in the meanwhile accrue was to be wiped out by the insertion of sundry local notices in the columns of the *Mail*, commendatory of the garments. The credit was, in most cases, freely given, because Kolhausen represented himself to be a reporter of the *Evening Mail*—a very responsible paper and a very responsible person, thought his clothier and his shirtmaker. But deception and false pretenses are very frail, and do not long sustain even the shrewdest person. So Kolhausen's true character and vocation were soon found out. Then those whom he had deceived, and cheated, and lied to, became furious, and called at the *Mail* office, and related each his or her grievance. The proprietors of the little paper, also became furious, and forthwith swore out a warrant for Kolhausen's arrest, charging him with a variety of crimes. Last evening at tea-time the pretended reporter still retained his liberty, despite the very exhaustive search made for him by a Constable yesterday afternoon.

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The seventh annual course of instruction in the College of Pharmacy was inaugurated last evening at their hall, No. 77 Dearborn-st. Prof. T. D. Trimble read a very lengthy essay on chemistry, botany, and pharmacy. After concluding his essay, he said that the College had been established to secure an intelligent and competent set of apothecaries. A College of Pharmacy in Chicago was first established on the 27th of September, 1859, with only twelve members. In 1863, they suspended on account of the war, but resumed again in 1867. From that time they went along prosperously until the great fire, when their College, with all its contents, was destroyed, and the students scattered to the winds. On the 6th of March, 1872, a meeting was held at the West Side Sherman House, and the College was again organized. They were now in the possession of a fine library, materials, and instruments, for which they were mostly indebted to friends in England. They had now thirty-seven students, and, with the co-operation of the drug-fraternity, they would soon be as prosperous as the College at Philadelphia. Theirs was the most noble of all occupations, and they should work together in unity and harmony, for the good of humanity, science, and progress.

MICHIGAN.

Report of the State Treasurer for the Fiscal Year Ending Sept. 30, 1873.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 1.—The report of the State Treasurer for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1873, presents the following figures:

The balance of cash in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1872, was	$ 977,224.03
RECEIPTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.	
Tax histories, deeds, State tax lands, redemptions, and delinquent taxes	$ 824,103.96
Principal and interest from Land-Offices	537,245.16
Internal Improvement Fund	563.37
Deposits and interest deposits from Primary-School, Swamp-Land, and University	8,521.31
Taxes on part-paid lands	853,097.21
Fees plats, etc., from Land-Office	347,565.79
Counties, State tax 1871, 1872, General Account, taxes and redemptions, and tax-sales	29,271.85
Specific taxes	22,426.92
Tolls on Sault Ste. Marie Canal	28,723.20
United States 5 per cent of cash sales of land	6,346.11
Interest on surplus funds, specific taxes, tax sales, and contracts for escheat of lands	586.84
Sales of Michigan Laws and Reports	3,531.40
Old furniture, ordnance stores, grass and trees from Capitol grounds, and old blanks	121.60
Peddlers' licenses	250.52
Fees, Secretary of State, Notaries Public, Commissioner of Deeds, State Treasurer	100.00
Governor and Auditor-General for filing reports	844.50
Total receipts	$3,192,431.52
PAYMENTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.	
Bonds—Canal, two-million loan due 1873, 1878, 1883, and renewal	$ 510,000.00
Coupons—Canal bonds, renewal, two-million loan, and war-bounty	122,133.42
Counties—Primary-school apportionment, taxes collected, canal apportionment	364,868.28
Appropriations—University building, Reform-School, Asylum for Insane, Asylum for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, Agricultural College aid, Normal School, Geological Survey, Immigration Commission, State Prison, State Library, State Capital, State Public School, Charitable Institutions, Teachers' Institutes, Committee on City and Village Charities, State Board of Health, Manual, compiling and indexing Senate and House Journal, and laying corner-stone	584,899.93
Salaries	148,557.89
Awards of Board of Auditors, printing and binding, paper and stationery, general awards, Sault Ste. Marie Canal, Swamp Land Road Office, advertising sale of forfeited lands, Michigan Reports, expenses of Courts and suits, refunding excess of interest on false survey draining lands on Sec. 16, Swamp Land Road, U. P., Hazleton & Deary asset lands, locating P. S. indemnity lands, and Commission on Fisheries	165,752.31
Redemptions	43,569.39
Swamp-land warrants	283,449.51
Expenses of Courts, sales, Insurance Bureau, Inspectors of State Prison, Trustees of Asylums, Supervisors appraising improvements, and State reporters	6,765.88
Refunded—Land-Office, principal and interest, specific taxes, fees of Notaries Public, and proceeds of sale	1,184.61
Publishing Laws and Reports, Legislature of 1873	75,175.48
Court of Impeachment	138.12
Tax-sales	18,649.64
Military	6,989.50
Internal Improvement warrant and interest	62.79
Constitutional Commission	271.85
Miscellaneous	30,983.96
Total payments	$2,314,942.11

Arrangements for Laying the Corner-Stone at Lansing To-Day—Land-Office Receipts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 1.—The Common Council presents to the State Committee for deposit in the corner-stone a silver plate with the city seal engrossed on it.

The receipts from the Land-Office for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1873, are $5,461.30.

Special trains on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad leave Adrian at 4 a. m., and Coldwater at 5 a. m., and departs from Lansing at 4:35 p. m. The J., L. & S. Railroad leaves Jackson at 10:40 a. m., and Wenona at 5:30 a. m., and arrives at Lansing at 12:30 and and at 9:40 a. m.

The city is covered with refreshment-booths, and the derricks are decked with evergreens and flags. Long trains of freight-cars filled with seats were taken to Howard and Detroit for use to-morrow.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Change of Gauge of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Oct. 1.—On Friday and Saturday of this week, the gauge of the Grand Trunk Railway from Stratford, in the west, to Montreal, in the east, is to be changed from a gauge of 5 feet 6 inches to the American gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches. On the 6th of the month the line will be run on the latter gauge, new engines and cars taking the place of the old ones.

Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Election.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 1.—The annual meeting of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company was held at this place to-day. There was a full representation of stock, and the following Board of Directors were elected: John F. Tracy, Illinois; Sidney Dillon, Milton Courtright, John S. Casement, Ohio; P. L. Cable, Illinois; John Ross, J. D. Cox, Ohio; A. J. Crawford, Indiana; A. Schell, Kenyon Cox, Wm. L. Scott, George Cecil, E. C. Benedict, John R. Cecil, S. W. Phelps, Indiana. While the election was being held, after the meeting was organized and the votes had been cast, an ex parte preliminary injunction, issued by Judge Paine, of Cleveland, Ohio, was served, restraining certain stockholders from voting. After the election, the new Board organized and elected ex-Secretary of the Interior, J. D. Cox, President.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Road.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 1.—The annual stockholders' meeting of the Louisville and Nashville Road took place to-day. Thomas J. Martin, W. H. Smith, and W. M. Farrington were elected Directors for the ensuing three years. The President's report shows an increase in the cost of the road for the past year from $14,198,238 to $22,946,338; net earnings, $1,441,123, an increase of 4.85 per cent. One million six hundred and four thousand seven hundred and forty-five dollars were expended for rolling-stock to give increased facilities for freighting beyond the terminus of the road. Nearly $4,000,000 were spent on the South & North Alabama Railroad.

TEXAS.

The Cotton Crop Injured by Floods—Denial of the Story Concerning the Second Raid into Mexico by United States Troops.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Oct. 1.—Continued heavy rains have damaged the cotton crop throughout the entire lower Rio Grande Valley. The worms have appeared on a number of plantations in this vicinity, doing much damage. The low lands are covered with several inches of water, stopping the work of gathering the crop.

The charge of the *Voz Publico* that armed United States soldiers had again invaded Mexico is untrue. When the steamboat Little Fleta stranded on the Mexican bank of the Rio Grande, Army-Paymaster Nichols was a passenger, with a guard of United States soldiers, who assisted in saving the cargo, and guarded it and the Paymaster's safe after landing it from the wreck.

ELEVATED SIGNAL STATIONS.

Meteorological Observations to be Taken on Pike's Peak, Col., More than Two and a Half Miles Above the Sea Level.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 1.—The United States signal station on the summit of Pike's Peak is nearly completed, and will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on the 11th inst. The telegraph line to the summit is already completed, and when the station is fully established important scientific disclosures may be expected. The signal station is 14,216 feet above the sea level. One observer and three assistants will remain on the summit all winter. The new trail leading thereto renders its location accessible, excepting in the most severe weather.

CANADA'S COMMISSION.

Its Labors were Concluded Yesterday—And a Final Report is Now in Course of Preparation—How Sir John A. Macdonald Proposes to Face Down Parliament.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

OUIMET'S TESTIMONY.

OTTAWA, Oct. 1.—The Premier of Quebec, Attorney-General Ouimet, was before the Royal Commission yesterday, and emphatically contradicted all McMullen's statements having reference to himself. He denied that he had received any money or the promise of it from Allan or anybody else in connection with the Pacific Railway. Witness, however, said:

I largely interested myself in the Northern Colonization Railway Company and Road. I have, in its interest, disbursed considerable sums and undergone much fatigue, but—God be thanked—without recompense, hoping only that to the Province of Quebec may accrue the benefits which will flow from the construction of the Northern Colonization Railway.

It will be remembered that Allan's testimony was to the effect that the success of the Pacific Railway was the success of the Northern Colonization Railway; and hence the reason why he had supported the Pacific Railway scheme, and that the two were jointly interested. But Ouimet very cautiously omits to admit the close connection between these two roads, though he evidently received, and swears he disbursed, large sums in the interest of the Northern Colonization Railway. In course of his evidence, he also swore as follows:

Of course it is well known that I am not a member of the Commons, nor was I a candidate for election to it. I went a few times to Sir George Cartier's Central Election Committee, but I know nothing of the distribution of the money. Of course, I know from personal experience that it was necessary to have money.

His deposition was signed late in the day. No other business was done.

THE LAST SESSION.

The royal whitewashers had their final sitting at noon to-day. The following are the witnesses who were summoned but declined to appear, viz: The Hon. L. S. Huntington; George W. McMullen and C. M. Smith, of Chicago; Senator A. B. Foster, George Norris, Jr., of Montreal, and John A. Perkins. By command of the Chairman the Crier went through the farce of calling thrice for each of these in an empty court-room, and reported them absent. The Chairman then said that the Commission, having completed the examination of all witnesses who have appeared before it, and no information having been received of any other persons being ready to testify, this sitting of the Commission for the purpose of taking evidence is now declared closed.

The Commission immediately after left the court-room. It is understood that Commissioner Polette remains in the city to prepare a report to be laid before Parliament, Judges Day and Gowan returning home till such time as the report shall be ready for adoption by the Commission.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S OPINION.

The impression now prevails that, notwithstanding the fact that the accused had everything in their favor, the position of matters are much worse than when the Commission began its work. Many Conservatives admit this, and even Sir John A. Macdonald himself, in private conversation yesterday, admitted that he was positive of having a majority when the House of Commons meets, but boasts that he will take care that "Grits," as Reformers are termed, will not come into power. In times gone by Sir John has successfully tried what is historically known as the double-shuffle, and it is now surmised that he premeditates some method of obviating a Parliamentary investigation. A dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the country, with

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT BRIBERY,

is not an unlikely idea of Sir John's; but it is believed that Lord Dufferin will not depart from his private promise to Mackenzie, leader of the Opposition, that Parliament shall have an opportunity of pronouncing judgment on the charges.

AN INDIGNATION MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NIAGARA, Ont., Oct. 1.—A grand Reform demonstration was held here yesterday. This constituency has been intensely Ministerial for years, but the presence of Mackenzie, Opposition leader, and Blake, the Canadian Gladstone, as well as the Hon. J. G. Currie, ex-Speaker of the Legislature, and others, drew out a large gathering, in spite of the disagreeable weather. Rousing speeches were delivered, and the following, among other resolutions, was carried:

That the course of the Government, in advising the prorogation of the Parliament of Canada and establishing a tribunal of their own to investigate charges against themselves, was a great public wrong, and a serious interference with the independence of Parliament, and a deliberate insult to the people.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Sept. 30.—A meeting was held last evening in Hochelaga County, to consider the conduct of Beaubien, Ministerial M. P., in accepting $7,000, and in his general course in the Pacific Railway and other matters. Over 1,000 people were present, and resolutions were carried condemning the prorogation and expressing abhorrence at the conduct of the Government in general.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. CATHARINES, Sept. 30.—For some time, great efforts have been made in the Niagara District to get up a demonstration in honor of the Dominion Government, to neutralize the effect of so many indignation meetings. All the members of the Government were invited, but yesterday, the day fixed, came and went without a single Cabinet Minister or any prominent public man being present, save M. C. Cameron, leader of twelve or thirteen Conservatives in the Ontario Legislature. The attendance did not exceed 2,000. The Reform demonstration in the same district, a few weeks ago, was attended by 8,000 persons. This locality was formerly a strong Government retreat.

RECONCILED.

Yesterday Justice Banyon discharged George W. Jacobs, who, it will be remembered by our readers, was arrested on the charge of perjury by his father-in-law, Charles Watson, for swearing that the latter had given his consent to their marriage. Watson immediately swore, out a warrant for Jackson's arrest before Justice Daggett, on the same ground upon which he had been previously arrested, and Jackson also swore out a warrant for Watson's arrest, for threatening his life. Before Justice Banyon they both agreed to "play quits," and were accordingly discharged, both being reconciled to each other.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED............Oct. 1.

Prop City of London, Port Stanley, sundries.
Schr Australia, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Wallin, Holland, lumber.
Schr St. Paul, Oconto, lumber.
Schr L. McDonald, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Rainbow, Sandusky, coal.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr A. Frederick, Holland, wood.
Schr Four Brothers, Holland, wood.
Schr Progress, Holland, wood.
Schr E. C. L., Grand Traverse Bay, wood.
Schr J. L. Shank, Holland, tanbark.
Schr N. H. Hawkins, Huron Pier, slabs.
Schr L. Painter, South Huron, bark.
Schr Kate E. Howard, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow Christie, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, wood.

CLEARED..............Oct. 1.

Stmr Alaska, Buffalo, 54,000 bu corn, 100 brls pork.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries.
Prop Cleveland, Ogdensburgh, 1,040 bu corn.
Stmr Lawrence, Ogdensburgh, 12,330 bu corn.
Prop J. E. Hurd, Marquette and intermediate ports, 3,500 bu corn, 52 brls liquor, and sundries.
Prop St. Louis, Buffalo, 22,000 bu wheat, 300 brls flour.
Schr St. Lawrence, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.
Schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn, 5,000 bu oats.
Schr B. Barnes, Menominee, 5,000 bu corn.
Prop Asia, Montreal, 15,762 bu wheat, 50 tierces lard.
Schr G. D. Russell, Buffalo, 48,000 bu wheat.
Schr James Wade, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Ontario, Prescott, 14,300 bu corn, 2 brls flour.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Marquette and intermediate ports, 19,973 bu oats.
Prop Lake Ontario, Montreal, 16,500 bu wheat.

NIGHT CLEARANCES, OCT. 1.

Schr M. L. Higgins, Collingwood, 21,588 bu corn.
Prop Acadia, Montreal, 300 brls flour, 14,700 bu wheat.
Schr Gerrit Smith, Kingston, 15,264 bu wheat.
Schr America, Goderich, 22,518 bu wheat.
Schr San Jacinto, Buffalo, 17,081 bu corn.
Prop Merchant, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.
Schr Annie Vought, 46,000 bu corn.
Stmr China, Buffalo, 32,000 bu wheat.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 7 brls whiskey and sundries.
Prop Wm. T. Graves, Buffalo, 39,550 bu corn.
Schr Emerald, Collingwood, 22,000 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 1.—PASSED UP—Props Plymouth, Araxes, Dunkirk and barges; bark Racine; schrs Melrose, Fayette Brown, City of Sheboygan, Beals, J. Woodruff, Cavalier, Carlingford, Portch, J. Hoyt, Morning Star, J. Sawyer, Atlanta, Nealon.

PASSED DOWN—Props Minneapolis, Nashua; schrs Southwest, Pelican, Oak Leaf, Seaman.

WIND—West.

DETROIT, Oct. 1.—Evening.—PASSED DOWN.—Props Nashua, St. Joseph, Mohawk, St. Paul, schrs Magill, Camden, Superior, M. Muller, H. A. Hunt.

PASSED UP—Props Champlain, Michigan, Ocean, Gordon Campbell, Comet.

WIND—Southwest.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 1.—The steamer Lancaster, towing three light barges from Copperas Creek; prop Illinois, with stone boat Arabia, light, from Henry Dam, and prop Whale, with her barge Friendship, loaded with corn from Henry, all arrived by river today. The steamer Lancaster departed by river with three barges loaded with rough stone transferred from the Erwin, for Copperas Creek. The prop Whale and her barge Friendship, loaded with corn, and canal boats Arabia and Erwin, both light, passed into the canal. The canal boat Erwin, with rough stone, John Carter, and Burr Oak, both loaded with lumber, shingles, and posts, passed out of the canal. The stage of the water on miter-sill of lock 15 is 5 feet 11 inches. Twenty-eight inches of water on Lick Creek bar, reported from below.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—ARRIVED—Morning Light, Ottawa, 5,850 bu corn; Gracie Griswold, Minooka, 5,900 bu corn; M. L. Adams No. 2, Kankakee Feeder, 6,000 bu corn; Thunderbolt, Lemont, 87 yards stone; Augusta, Lemont, 84½ yards stone; Florence Bayer, Lemont, 89 yards stone; Rescue, Lemont, 81 yards stone; S. and T., Lemont, 79 yards stone; Admiral, Lemont, 89 yards stone; Martin Hogan; Lemont, 85 yards stone; J. H. Walker, Lemont; 69 yards stone; Constitution, Lemont, 79 yards stone; Ellie O'Connell, Sag, 89 yards stone; prop. Wasp, Summit, 35 yards stone.

CLEARED—Belle France, Morris; prop Storm, Joliet, 63,974 ft lumber; Ontario, Seneca, 100,007 ft lumber; Mayflower, Lemont; Sligo, Willow Springs.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1—9 p. m.—ARRIVED—J. Harrington, Willow Springs, 50 tons ice; Hunter, Seneca, 5,800 bu corn, 111 bu barley; Industry, Morris, 5,900 bu corn; Atlantic, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; Gen. Rosecrans, East Morris, 150 tons coal.

CLEARED—Sunbeam, Seneca, 92,104 ft lumber; Waterloo, Joliet, 83,410 ft lumber, 13 m lath; D. T. Wright, Joliet, 171½ tons coal; Frederick, Joliet, 88,798 ft lumber, 4,900 lath; T. Ryburn, Marseilles, 61,395 ft lumber, 21 m shingles; Wave, Morris, 84,744 ft lumber; Bay State, LaSalle, 166 tons coal; Olive Branch, LaSalle, 87,481 ft lumber; Chicago Belle, Ottawa, 70 brls salt, 300 head cabbage, 3,650 lbs sundries.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Helmbold,

The originator of Buchu, has the satisfaction of knowing that all his imitators have failed to produce the benefits his preparation insures. Helmbold's Ext. Buchu CURES. The others disappoint. Persons suffering from Kidney Complaint, Gravel, Premature Decay, Loss of Vigor, or any souvenir of indiscretion, cannot apply the remedy too soon. The great point is to get the genuine Buchu Extract which is Helmbold's, and no other.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

DRESS GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

West Madison and Peoria-sts.

Interesting Pricess ON

DRESS GOODS AND **SILKS.**

Good colored Alpacas, newest fall shades, at 25 cts. a yard, worth 38 cts.
Colored Poplin Alpacas, 40 cts., worth 60.
A nice line of Serges, choice new shades, at 37½, 40, and 50 cts.
All-Wool Serges and Diagonals, latest shades, at 30 to 35 cts. a yard below regular prices.
Good All-Wool Empress Cloths, 50 cts. a yard.
Fine All-Wool Cashmeres at 50 cts., worth 85 cts., a great bargain.
A lot of genuine Lyons Roll Poplins, $1.25 quality, for 75 cts. a yard.
Special Bargains in French Merinos.
A good Black Alpaca at 25 cts. a yard.
Black Alpacas at 45 and 50 cts., usual 60 and 65 cent qualities.
The largest and cheapest stock of Black Cashmeres and Drap d'Etes in the city.
All the latest and most desirable Mourning Fabrics in large assortment.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BL'K SILKS.

Bl'k Gros Grains at $1.10, $1.15, $1.25, $1.40, $1.50, $1.60, $1.75, $1.85, $2.00, and $2.25, much under value.
Bl'k Drap d'Lyons at $1.35, $1.80, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, and $3.50.
Bl'k Cashmere de Soie at $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, and $5.00.
Bl'k Gros d'Rhines at $1.00, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, and $2.25.
A few Fancy Silks at great reductions, to close out.
The cheapest Bl'k Trimming Velvets in the country, at $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, $3.50, $3.75, $4.00, $4.50, and $5.00.
All-Silk Lyons Cloak Velvets at $10.50—a bargain.

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF **The State Savings Institution** OF CHICAGO,

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 1, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	$1,418,518.79
Time Loans on Collaterals	860,762.31
Call Loans on Collaterals	776,047.97
Overdrafts	2,607.60
Chicago City Certificates	350,000.00
South Park Bonds	183,000.00
County and School Bonds	8,500.00
Improved Real Estate	187,879.31
Safes, Furniture, and Fixtures	7,261.62
Cash and Exchange	1,059,931.77
	$4,854,509.37

LIABILITIES.

Due Depositors	$4,352,449.42
Capital Stock	500,000.00
Undivided Profits	2,059.95
	$4,854,509.37

D. D. SPENCER, President.
C. D. BICKFORD, Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **Union Trust Co. SAVINGS BANK,**

Northeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago, at the close of business Sept. 30, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts—"Real Estate" First Mortgage on improved city property	$140,399.47	
"Demand" approved collaterals	46,267.86	
"Time" approved collaterals	197,345.92	$384,013.25
Cash on hand and New York and Boston Exchange		178,011.80
United States Bonds		20,000.00
Cook County Bonds		62,000.00
Banking House		35,500.00
Fixtures		4,900.00
Current Expenses		2,121.03
		$686,546.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$125,000.00
Surplus Fund	46,980.34
Undivided Earnings	50.00
Interest	11,530.75
Exchange	524.66
Due depositors	502,460.33
	$686,546.08

S. W. RAWSON, President.
E. F. PULSIFER, Vice Pres't.
W. B. HOSWELL, Cashier.

ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,

149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL AND ARTISTIC **METAL WORK,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary,
Drinking Fountains,
Aquariums,
Deer, Dogs, Lions,
Emblematic Signs,
Copper Weather Vanes,
Stable Fittings, Crestings,
Iron Furniture,
Brackets, and Store Stools.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.

Agents for the French Patent

BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.

Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company.

HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

NOW DISPLAY IN THEIR

Hosiery Department

The latest Foreign Novelties in Ladies' and Children's Real Berlin and Saxony Wool Jackets, Sacques, and Cloaks, of all new shapes, in plain and fancy colors, including the "Bexique," "Espy," "Yokohama," "Dresden," "Alexandrovian," with numerous other popular styles.

Children's Pure Lamb's Wool Coats, entirely new designs, fancy and plain colors; Tippets, with Muffs to match.

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For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

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For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to Escanaba.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

We have decided that it will be for the interest of our shippers, as well as ourselves, to remove from 58 and 60 West Lake-st., to South Water-st., the head centre of the Commission trade, and shall accordingly, on and after Oct. 1, occupy the four-story brick store,

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Shall be pleased to see all our old friends at our new store during the Exposition. Trusting all may be benefited by the removal, we remain, yours very truly,
HANCHETT & LYONS.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

It is hereby stipulated and agreed by and between the several partners heretofore trading and doing business at No. 128 South Water-st., in the city of Chicago, under the firm name of COCHRAN & WEAVER, that the said partnership be, and the same is, at and from this date, dissolved.
JOHN G. COCHRAN,
SILAS R. WEAVER.

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STOVES.

The American Base Burner, the "King of Stoves," for sale at A. W. WINKLER'S, 219 State-st., corner of Congress.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, meets this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle st., for work on the E. A. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.
E. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

Masonic.

There will be a regular convocation of Union Park Chapter, No. 145, R. A. Masons, this (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock sharp, for business and work, at their hall, corner of Madison and Robey-sts. By order of the E. H. High Priest.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 1.

To-day is the first time since the beginning of the panic that we have ventured to write "The worst is over!" and we believe it is the first day for a week that the persons who know the most about the causes of the panic in this part of the country have dared to think it possible. Many people have said from time to time that the worst was over, but in most cases they said so either because they hoped it might be so or because it would have the effect to put a little backbone into somebody else. But now the general belief is that no incident that is likely to happen wil be able to unsettle people's minds and create any such feeling of distrust as has existed on several of the last few days.

It is an important fact that, as far as this community is concerned, we have got rid of an element of weakness, because we have got rid of the Union National Bank, with its great mass of country bank accounts. This is not intended as any reflection on the business character or management of the officers of the Union Bank, but simply with reference to the fact that the Union National Bank held probably nearly one-third of all the country bank deposits in this city. The suspension of the bank has, therefore, put a quietus on one-third of the possible country demand for currency.

There is evidence to-day that the banks that remain open are doing business with more confidence in each other, from the fact that instead of receiving checks on other banks only for collection, they are taking checks on all but a few city banks and crediting them up to the accounts of the depositors. It is not at all improbable that one or two small banks, of which the shaky characters are well known, may fail within the next few weeks, but their failure will not make a ripple in the business community, and it will be a good thing when they are out of the way. The eighteen largest commercial banks and all the important savings banks are now certain to remain unharmed.

The advance to-day in the prices of wheat and corn is significant of returning confidence. Wheat is nearly up to the price before the panic, and as prices rise the chances for speculation in buying at panic prices will disappear, and the currency will flow into the banks,—if our banks had out a great amount of loan-certificates, like those of the New York banks, it wouldn't. Chicago may congratulate herself on the fact that her banks, now doing business, are as a rule on a sounder basis than the banks of any other city East or West.

There is, of course, not much New York exchange sold here yet, but shippers are selling some, and the rate charged ranges from 3 to 4 per cent discount for exchange payable in certified checks in New York. At this price, bankers here can afford to buy the bills, and, after getting them certified in New York, sell them for currency, which will be sent here by express. This, we know, is being done, and it will probably continue to be the rule. This will obviate the necessity of keeping any balance in the New York banks until they get rid of their loan-certificates. The tendency will also be to draw currency from the open market in New York to the West. Thus the currency will come West, instead of the doubtful credit of the New York banks, in exchange for wheat and corn.

Money was loaned in the open market in this city to-day at 10 per cent per annum on prime collaterals such as city railway stocks, etc. The banks are, of course, discounting scarcely anything, but they are making loans on any marketable collaterals, sparingly, of course, but it is believed that they will now be able to gradually relax. There has been an immense amount of paper matured and gone to protest since the panic began. This indebtedness will have to be worked down gradually. The merchants cannot pay these matured liabilities very rapidly until trade revives, and trade will revive here in proportion to the abundance of currency in the Northwest. The banks here can bring the currency from the East by taking New York exchange at the 3 per cent discount and selling it in New York for currency to bring West by express. The speedy liquidation of this matured and protested indebtedness can therefore be greatly facilitated by the policy of the banks in regard to New York exchange. There is no doubt that the country banks in the Northwest hold an immense amount of currency. At least if it is not in the country banks it is in the hands of country people and the country merchants. This currency will not flow freely from the country banks to Chicago until the country banks are convinced that there is abundance of currency in the banks of this city; when they are convinced it will come like a flood, but the recuperation must begin here. During the five weeks previous to the panic there were probably $15,000,000 of currency sent from this city into the country, west and northwest. During the panic nearly all the currency that was in the cities fled into the country, and it is from that direction that the great return wave must come. Its coming will be an evidence of revival of business, and concurrent with this will be a re-establishment of mercantile credit in the West. It is not improbable that the panic caught a great many merchants in all parts of the country with their business so much expanded that they will be unable to "tide over." It is therefore reasonable to expect that, during the next month or two, we shall hear of a good many mercantile failures in all the large cities, and particularly in the East. These, however, should not be regarded as the precursors of any new financial storm, but only the deferred effects of the one that has ceased.

There is but one bad feature now in the whole financial outlook; that is the loan-certificate currency of the New York banks. They have got themselves into an infernal mess, and, with their well-known chronic habit of calling upon the Government to help them out of all their stock-gambling scrapes, it will not be surprising if they are soon calling for an issue of more greenbacks, or something of the kind. New York Clearing-House Loan certificates were sold in New York to-day, for account of some Chicago banks, as high as 98½ cents in currency.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Oct. 1:

CITY PROPERTY.

Flournoy st, 48 ft e of Leavitt st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 29; consideration, $6,200.

Lots 6 and 7, of Block 1 of Block 22, Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Sept. 30; consideration, $1,400.

Michigan av, 100 ft n of Sixteenth st, w f, 21¼x161⅓ ft, Sept. 27; consideration, $12,000.

Harrison st, w of Kedzie st, s f, 50x124½ ft, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $1,400.

Centre av, 225 ft s of Clayton st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $1,450.

May st, 192 ft s of Harrison st, und ½, w f, 24x110 ft, dated Sept. 27; consideration, $800.

Same property, dated Sept. 27; consideration, $600.

Ewing st, 225 ft w of Desplaines st, n f, 50x119 ft, dated May 20; consideration, $4,030.

Washington st, 121⅓ ft w of Canal st, s f, undivided ½ of 30x76 ft, dated June 27; consideration, $5,000.

Stanton av, 264 ft s of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 99x124 ft, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $2,500.

Stanton av, 264 ft s of Thirty-seventh st., e f, 99x124 ft, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $2,500.

Washington st, 121⅓ ft w of Canal st, s f, undivided ½ of 30x76 ft, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $5,000.

Twenty-second st, 123⅓ ft e of Indiana av, s f, 50x120 ft, May 1; consideration, $15,000.

Catherine st, e of Jefferson, s f, 25x75 ft, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $1,500.

Catherine st, e of Jefferson, s f, 25x75 ft; dated Sept. 22; consideration, $1,500.

Oak st, 268⅓ ft e of Dearborn, n f, 50x171 ft; dated Sept. 1; consideration, $11,500.

Western av, 54 ft s of Jackson st, e f, 26x110 ft; dated Oct. 1; consideration, $2,200.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lincoln av, s e cor of Racine av, triangle of 100x108x90 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $1,400.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 3 and 7, Block 2, Shimp's Subdivision of w ½ s w ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated Sept. 27; consideration, $3,200.

Lots 60, 61, Prout & Colman's Subdivision of 19 ac. in s e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Sept. 15; consideration, $3,300.

Lake-Freights

Were in good demand at 7c for corn and 7¾@8c for wheat to Buffalo, and 14c for wheat to Kingston. The charters were: To Buffalo—Schrs St. Lawrence, George Murray (yesterday p. m.), corn at 7c; schrs Penaukee, Francis Palms, Col. Ellsworth, Gawn, Annie Vought, Mary E. Perew, Dobbins, E. Jones, C. K. Nims, Dashing Wave, William Sanderson, Tanner, San Jacinto, J. Wade, Onondaga, J. C. King, and props Graves and Badger State, corn at 7c; schr Amoskeag, corn at 7½c; schr, not named, corn on private terms; schr Skylark, wheat at 8c. To Kingston—Schr L. S. Smith, wheat at 14c. To Detroit—Schr Idaho, corn at 5c. To Collingwood—Prop City of London, wheat through to Kingston. To Ogdensburgh—Prop City of Concord, corn through. Total, 27; capacity equal to 50,000 bu wheat and 730,000 bu corn.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 1.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	6,900	4,719	4,573	4,832
Wheat, bu	134,380	127,710	57,139	80,779
Corn, bu	157,453	149,485	449,004	134,581
Oats, bu	24,460	62,420	20,171	32,924
Rye, bu	2,797	3,590	771	4,473
Barley, bu	17,340	60,095	36,667	79,389
Grass seed, lbs	27,800	97,815	42,070	99,795
Flax seed, lbs	338,710	273,270	....	162,985
Broom-corn, lbs	10,200	34,810	2,200	4,650
Cured meats, lbs	8,740	52,540	213,800	104,246
Beef, brls	....	....	....	25
Pork, brls	....	....	164	50
Lard, lbs	3,300	87,165	118,345	218,625
Tallow, lbs	3,340	14,705	....	....
Butter, lbs	41,670	77,090	....	31,490
Live hogs, No	651	9,081	4,194	5,991
Cattle, No	497	3,303	224	263
Sheep, No	91	1,129	....	....
Hides, lbs	56,150	73,555	6,250	62,647
Highwines, brls	50	233	108	105
Wool, lbs	64,950	173,200	28,101	38,370
Potatoes, bu	1,485	5,196	350	....
Lumber, m feet	7,297	9,076	2,658	1,324
Shingles, m	3,080	2,500	2,361	1,736
Lath, m	440	865	585	122
Salt, brls	4,131	9,643	2,290	876

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 5,092 bu wheat; 464 bu corn; 2,092 bu oats; 2,258 bu rye; 4,722 bu barley.

The following amounts of grain have been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 168 cars wheat; 264 cars corn; 40,950 bu No. 2 do by canal; 14½ cars oats; 8 cars rye; 35½ cars barley. Total (470 cars), 228,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were active and strong to-day, with a much better feeling all round, as a consequence of a return of that confidence which was so rudely dashed yesterday by the report that the Union National Bank of this city had closed its doors for good (?). As we stated in our report this morning, it was widely expected yesterday that the result would be a stringency in the country that would involve the closing of a considerable proportion of the 261 banks in the country that corresponded with the Union National, and a consequent rushing to this market of the grain held by them as collaterals on money advanced to their customers. It was also thought probable that the deliveries of grain on the option of seller October would be largely in excess of the ability of receivers to pay therefor, and be an additional cause of a break in prices.

But in both these respects the facts were so completely at variance with the expectation that the well-wishers were most agreeably disappointed. They found that the country is safe, though the Union (National) could not be preserved. The country banks did not suspend, nor did they find any reason for wanting to do so. They may have been short of currency, as a rule, but they found that the country around them was so full of it that payments were made with surprising promptness. Not only did they not want to sacrifice anything, but not a few were able to send in money to this city to meet the indebtedness of country merchants, and to buy grain at the ridiculously low prices which they thought would rule to-day. So, too, it was found that there was very little grain pressing on the market this morning, and that was all picked up at an early hour, though everything had been delivered that could be, and a few found themselves unable to pay the full amount due on deliveries till they had opened the market with their sales. This was soon over, and then a strong, almost buoyant, feeling supervened, and men shook hands with each other, extending mutual congratulations that the storm had so far subsided as to allow them once more to shake out the reefs, and steer close to the wind.

The feeling of relief was so general and so complete, that the proposition made by the Directors of the Board of Trade to lift the injunction on option trading met with unanimous approval. The following resolution was passed at noon, without a dissentient vote, the rules requiring twenty-four hours delay having first been suspended by a vote without a negative:

WHEREAS, This Board, on the 26th ult., adopted by an unanimous vote a resolution suspending certain of its rules until the further order of the Association; and

WHEREAS, It is now believed that said suspension has accomplished all it was intended or expected to do, and as the financial status of affairs in the city and country has in a large measure resumed its previous course; therefore,

Resolved, That the time during which said suspension shall continue shall cease on the adoption of this resolution.

Of course, this action does not mean that operators on 'Change shall immediately pay up the differences agreed to on settlements made of trades adjusted since the New York panic began. But all new trades will be subject to the ordinary rules with regard to margins, and the former differences will be in order of payment just as fast as the debtors can get hold of the money. It may be well for operators to remember that "slow and sure" is a very good motto, now as ever, but especially so now, and not to launch out too largely till the clouds have more nearly cleared away from above the financial horizon.

Our wholesale merchants felt very much better to-day, and for a better reason than simply because home matters seemed to be improving. Not a few had sent out their bills to the country, to be presented to-day, and found a large proportion of them honored with the ready cash, which enabled them to meet their own bills promptly, or to arrange to do so to-morrow when the money paid in the country to-day arrives here by express. Hence they were filling orders with a little more alacrity, though the day was not an active one, the number of orders being somewhat below the average, as for two or three days past. There was plenty of money here to-day in produce circles, and more outside. Grain buyers were really numerous, and prices advanced to the top figures of Monday, the decline of yesterday being completely recovered from. Hence the shipping movement was very active, more so than on any previous day this season; and, the receipts being below the recent average, the rapid diminution of our stocks in store formed an additional encouragement to holders to hope for still higher prices.

There was no change in the general features of the dry goods market. Quiet prevailed in all departments, and values were steady, as previously quoted. Groceries were moving a little more freely, and the general market wore a rather better look. The remittances of currency from the country were noticeably larger than on yesterday or Monday, and a more hopeful feeling prevailed all around. The quotable changes in values were confined to a decline of a ½c in the different grades of coffee, and an ⅛c reduction in soft sugars. Other goods in the list were, almost without exception, firm. Butter was in good demand, and for choice qualities and bakers' grades there were buyers at tolerably full prices. Other descriptions are neglected, and are working easier. Cheese remains dull, with prices weak and tending lower. There was nothing doing in the hide market, and any quotations that might be given would be entirely nominal. Hay remains inactive and weak. The leather, pig-iron, paints, tobacco, and wood markets remain in statu quo.

At the lumber-yards business is generally reported quiet, though a few orders are received and filled daily. Present prices are adhered to, unless the buyers are prepared to pay the currency; these prices are frequently shaded. There was a slight improvement in trade at the docks. Country merchants were buying some, and generally paying the cash, and several cargoes were taken by the local dealers, generally under conditions favorable to the buyer. Metals, tinners' stock, iron, and naval stores were without important change. Trade in each department is rather light, but prices are unchanged, and dealers generally are hopeful and confident of better times soon. Building materials were quiet. Parties were making deliveries on past contracts, and occasionally a small order was received, but as a rule there was little doing. The wool, hop, and broom-corn markets remain quiet and nearly nominal. Timothy seed met with a slightly improved inquiry at $2.60 for prime, and flax sold lower, at $1.75@1.77½. Green fruits were quiet and easy, also potatoes, though common varieties were in light supply and steady. Fresh receipts of poultry and game met with a better local inquiry, and in a few instances prices were higher, but the offerings are large and ample. Eggs closed dull and weak at 18@20c.

Highwines were in better request, though still quiet, owing to a scarcity of currency in that direction; and very firm in sympathy with New York, which was quoted at 99c@$1.00, but perhaps in loan certificates. Sale was reported here of 100 brls at 90c per gallon, for currency, and that price was bid at the close. There were orders on the floor to buy at 92c (in drafts), sellers making their own collections in New York, but none were anxious to sell at that figure.

Lake freights were very active, and firm at the outside figures of yesterday, especially on corn-room, for which there was an extraordinarily good demand, although the offerings were ample. Rates to Buffalo were 7c on corn and 7¾@8c on wheat, both by sail. Wheat to Kingston was taken at 14c. A total of 27 charters was reported, which will carry out 50,000 bu wheat and 730,000 bu corn, in addition to several reported in our "Later" of last evening.

Provisions were quiet, and prime mess pork was in better demand for small lots of cash, and for round lots for winter delivery, and firmer, while for this month prices were unchanged. Lard and meats were firm at previous prices, and hams stronger. The feeling was decidedly better all round, with the lifting of the general cloud, and holders were reticent about naming prices, in the absence of any urgent demand, as they preferred to wait awhile. Hogs are reported firmer, and there are only 17,858 brls of last winter's pork in New York, though the total of all kinds is placed at 47,288 brls, against 48,807 a month since, and 36,365 a year ago. The market was nominal at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $14.25@14.50; do seller October, $14.00@14.25; do seller December, $13.00@13.25; seller January, $13.25@13.37½. Lard, cash or seller October, 7¾@7⅞c; summer do, 7½@7⅝c. Lard, seller November, 7⅝@7¾c; seller December, 7⅝c; do seller January, 7⅝c; do seller February, 7¾@8c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 8½@10½c. Dry salted meats at 8½@8¾c for short ribs; and 8½c for short clear. English meats, 8½c for short ribs; 8½@8⅝c for short clear, both boxed. Green hams (16 lbs) at 8c, asked, seller December. Short ribs, seller December, at 6¾@6⅞c, boxed; do short clear, 6¾@7c; do shoulders, 4¾@4⅞c. Bacon is quoted at 8½c for shoulders; 9½c for clear ribs; 9⅝c for short clear; and 13@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 7¼@7⅜c; grease quotable at 4¾@6½c. Sales were limited to 85 brls mess pork at $14.50; 250 tcs lard, seller November and December, at 7⅝c; 150 tcs summer lard at 7½c; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams at 10½c; 50 tcs do at 9c; 100 tcs do at 8½c.

Flour was in a little better demand, but again quiet, as buyers generally demanded concessions which holders could not make, though the latter were quite willing to shade the prices current before the panic set in. We cannot yet give a range of quotations that will represent the actual state of the market. Rye flour and bran were steady. The stock of flour in this city exhibits but a slight increase, being now only 27,630 brls, against 22,460 brls a month since, and 26,615 brls a year ago, 20,360 brls two years ago, and 48,175 brls three years since. Sales were reported of 100 brls spring extras at $6.50; 150 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $5.85; 100 brls do at $5.67½; 50 brls do at $5.50; 200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye at $4.75; 100 brls do at $4.70; 100 brls do at $4.62½. Total, 1,000 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $10.50, on track.

Wheat was active and strong, advancing 9c per bu from the closing quotations of last evening, and averaging 4@5c higher than yesterday on the speculative grade. The market was quite weak early, as two or three round lots were offered freely before buyers were out in force, and sold for what they would fetch, the sellers being obliged to raise the money necessary to pay on the deliveries. This fact made buyers hold off, anticipating a still further weakening from the same cause, but it was soon found that there was no more on sale at inside figures. Liverpool and New York were both quoted firmer, and our receipts were light (inspection only 168 cars), which was less than the reported shipments of yesterday, while there were considerable amounts of money on the floor, ready to pick up all the cash wheat offered. Some of this was for shipment, but the greater part seemed to belong to local speculators, who wished to buy to hold for an advance. These things, the results of returning confidence here and elsewhere, made the market strong, and it rapidly advanced from 93c early, to $1.03 near 1 o'clock, declined to $1.01, and closed at $1.01¼. Seller November was little better than nominal at $1.02 (early) to $1.06 till after the passage of the above-noted resolutions, then became active, advancing to $1.08, and closed at $1.06¼. Seller last half of October sold at $1.04@1.07. No. 1 spring closed at $1.05; No. 3 do at 93c. and rejected do at 82c, the lower grades being in light demand, while No. 1 was wanted by several buyers, especially Northwestern. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.06; 12,000 bu do at $1.05; 2,400 bu do at $1.04½; 6,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.03; 3,000 bu do at $1.02¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.02¼; 21,400 bu do at $1.02; 10,000 bu do at $1.01½; 5,000 bu do at $1.01¼; 15,600 bu do at $1.01; 8,400 bu do at $1.00½; 38,200 bu do at $1.00; 6,600 bu do, early, at 99c; 10,000 bu do at 98c; 5,000 bu do at 97c; 10,000 bu do at 95c; 5,000 bu do at 94c; 15,000 bu do at 93c; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at 93½c; 15,200 bu do at 93c; 800 bu do at 92½c; 2,800 bu do at 92c; 2,400 bu rejected at 82c. Total, 198,200 bu.

Corn was active and strong, advancing 2½c under a good demand, though the purchases of cash corn were not so large as yesterday, principally because there was less offered for sale. Corn was reported stronger, both in Liverpool and New York, but the market dragged badly in the early part of the day for the same reason that wheat was then weak. Buyers expected that great quantities would be offered for slaughter, especially as they knew that deliveries had been heavy; but they were disappointed, nearly all the corn having been placed before hand, if it could not be held. Buyers waited till they saw that holders were not at their mercy, and then took hold liberally, most of the purchases of cash lots being on New England account, for which the currency was ready, as during two or three days past. Prices gradually rose under the demand from 34c to 36½c for regular, closing at 36¼@36⅝c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 were in very good demand for carrying into next month, the premium on the November option attracting the attention of capitalists; they closed at 36⅜@36½c. Seller November sold at 39½@41½c, closing at 41@41½c. Rejected was quiet and steady, closing at 35c. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu high mixed at 37½c; 15,000 bu No. 2 at 37c; 8,000 bu do at 36¾c; 50,200 bu do at 36½c; 60,000 bu do at 36¼c; 40,000 bu do at 36c; 5,000 bu do at 35½c; 10,000 bu do at 35c; 10,000 bu do at 34½c; 5,000 bu do at 34½c; 60,000 bu do at 34c; 4,800 bu rejected at 35c. Total, 271,000 bu.

Oats were active, though less so than yesterday, on cash lots, and averaged 1c per bu higher, though the market was relatively weak early, owing to the fact that one or two lots were forced to sale, as the parties who had received them on October contracts could not otherwise pay for them. There was afterwards a good demand for cash lots for shipment, as well as for local holding, opening at 29c, advancing to 29½c, and closing with 29c bid. Seller November was moderately active after 12 o'clock at 32@32⅝c, closing at 32½c. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 at 30c; 31,000 bu do at 29½c; 7,400 bu do at 29¼c; 60,000 bu do at 29c; 1,200 bu No. 2 white at 32c; 600 bu do at 30½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 27½c; 600 bu do at 27c; 600 bu by sample at 32c; 600 bu do at 31c, on track. Total, 103,800 bu.

Rye was quiet and unchanged at 60@61c for cash-lots, paid for in currency, and nominal at about 62c in settlement, or on sales for ordinarily good checks. Cash sales were restricted to 1,600 bu No. 2 at 61c; and 800 bu do at 60c. No. 1 was nominal at about the same figures, and rejected at 57@58c. The receipts continue small, and tempt buyers, but the shipments of currency hither are chiefly for investment in wheat and corn as yet.

Barley was rather less active, but again stronger, No. 2 being 3@6c higher, under a good demand from brewers, both local and hailing from other points. The market closed firm at $1.28 bid, and $1.30 asked for cash or seller the month. Seller last half of October sold at $1.35; and $1.37 was bid for seller November. No. 3 closed at 98c. Rejected was quotable at 76c in the Rock Island Elevator, and 80c elsewhere. Cash sales were reported of 22,000 bu No. 2 at $1.30; 1,600 bu do at $1.29; 3,200 bu do at $1.28; 3,400 bu No. 3 at $1.00; 6,800 bu do at 98c; 2,000 bu do at 96c; 3,600 bu rejected at 80c; 1,200 bu by sample at $1.30; 800 bu do at $1.20; 800 bu do at $1.15, on track; 800 bu do at $1.15; 800 bu do at 90c, delivered. Total, 58,000 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade of this city to-day:

OCT. 1—LONDON—Cargoes of wheat off coast firmly held, do on passage steady. Cargoes of corn on passage easier; do for shipment within two months, 32s. Under the influence of fine weather the English country markets for wheat rule dull. French country markets for wheat steady. MARK LANE—Wheat steady. Corn firm and held higher. LIVERPOOL—Wheat firm. Lard, 41s 6d. Farmers deliveries of English wheat for the week, 75,000 to 80,000 qrs. Imports into United Kingdom for the week—Flour, 65,000 to 60,000 brls; wheat, 110,000 to 120,000 qrs; corn, 90,000 to 100,000 qrs.

NATIONAL CROP REPORTER.

The first number of the "National Crop Reporter," published weekly at Jacksonville, Ill., has come to hand, and promises to be a very useful addition to the existing means of information on commercial subjects. If its plan is faithfully carried out, it cannot be other than a success, financially as well as authoritatively.

LATEST.

Wheat was moderately active and advanced 2c, selling at $1.02@1.03½ cash, closing at the outside, and at $1.07 seller November. Corn was in fair request and 1½c higher, selling at 36¾@38c seller the month, closing at 37¾c, and at 41½@42c seller November, closing at the inside. Oats sold at 29½c seller the month. Also 50 brls mess pork at $14.50 cash. Agents reported a good demand for vessels, but were refusing to make charters on the basis of 7c for corn, anticipating an advance to-morrow.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 1.

ALCOHOL—Was in light request and steady at $1.80@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Remains quiet and more or less nominal. Below are the quotations: Good to extra hurl, 8@8½c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6¾@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 3½@4½c.

BUTTER—There was a very good local demand for bakers' grades and for choice table butter, on local account, but, aside from this, there was no considerable movement. Values remain nominally unchanged, but in common and medium grades there is an easier feeling. We quote: Choice yellow, 25@28c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 13@17c.

BAGGING—Prices were nominally unchanged. The few orders received were filled at substantially former rates. We quote: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American 33c; Amoskeag A, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were quiet and unchanged, as follows: Prime navies, $2.50@2.75; good to prime medium, $2.25@2.50; common to fair, $1.25@2.00. Green peas, $1.45@1.50 per bu.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were quiet and steady at the prices following: Stucco, $3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ℘ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ℘ brl; white sand, ℘ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℘ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $35.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50@10.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Comparatively little trading was done in this department. Orders were confined to small amounts, just sufficient to meet immediate requirements. The market was without quotable decline, but the feeling manifested was one of weakness. We repeat our list: York factory, mild, 12@13c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 10@12c; lower grades, 6@9c.

COAL—Prices were firm as previously quoted. A liberal amount of trading was done at the following rates: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Cannel, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $8.50@9.00; Indiana block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Minonk $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.35@1.45; lard, tierces, $1.75; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.0@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in light local request, and easy at 20c for cases, and 18@19c for those in barrels and loose packages. The offerings are larger, having accumulated considerably, and prices are tending lower.

FEATHERS—Were in light request at the annexed prices: Prime to choice live-geese feathers at 73c; jobbing price at 82½@85c; mixed feathers, 25@70c, according to quality; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—There was nothing new to report in connection with the fish market. A fair number of orders were placed, and business seemed to be running along very much as usual. The following prices are current: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@32c; box herring, scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.50@9.75.

FRUIT AND NUTS—Trading was again reported slack. Buyers were ordering only to meet current necessities, and the volume of sales was small. A few articles in the list show signs of weakness, but the general market presents a firm tone. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8¾@9c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, in boxes, 15@16c; French prunes, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 15@15½c; raisins, layers, $2.95@3.00; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.50@3.60; raisins, Valencia, 11@11½c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan sliced, 10½@11c; Michigan quarters, 9@9½c; Western do, 7½@8½c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 15@15½c; raspberries, 42@43c; pitted cherries, 33@35c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chilli walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@7½c.

GROCERIES—Dealers report some slight improvement in the situation of affairs in this department. Orders are coming forward a little more freely, and remittances are more prompt and larger in amounts. A more settled state of values is also reported, and it will be noticed that some changes have been made in the quotations. Coffees are off a ½c all around, and a decline of an ⅛c in soft sugars is noted. Other articles in the list were without important change, ruling firm. Brown sugars are in scant supply, and are strong. Below are the current rates:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34@34½c; O. G. Java, 31¾@32½c; Java, No. 2, 30½@30½c; fancy Rio, 27@27½c; choice do, 26¾@27c; prime Rio, 26@26½c; good do, 25½@25¾c; common do, 24½@24½c; roasting do, 23½@24c; Singapore Java, 28½@29½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 27@27½c; do, prime, 26½@26½c; Maracaibo, 26½@27c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13¾c; crushed and powdered, 12½@12½c; granulated, 12½@12½c; A, standard, 11⅞@11½c; do, No. 2, 11½@11½c; B, 11½@11½c; extra C, 11@11½c; C No. 2, 10¾@11c; yellow C, No. 1, 10½@10½c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 9½@10½c; fair do, 9½@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9½@9½c; common do, 8@8½; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@10½c; do prime, 9½@9½c; do, fair, 8½@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 75@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 40@42c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28c@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c; cocoanut, 7@7½c; Champaign, 6½@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons are now quoted at $9.00@12.00, the inside price for inferior fruit. Apples in lots bring $2.00@3.00, and fancy fruit is sold now and then from store at $3.25@3.50. The offerings of grapes, pears, peaches, &c., were liberal, and prices ruled easy, the demand being moderate. We repeat: Lemons, $11.00@12.00 per box; inferior lemons, $9.00@10.00; California pears, $4.00@4.50 per case; do, plums, 20 lbs, $2.50@3.00. California grapes, $7.50@10.00 per case of 50 lbs. Fair to choice apples, $2.00@3.00 per brl. Pears, 50c@$1.00 per box or basket. Peaches, 60c@$1.25 per box or basket; do choice, per basket, $1.25@1.75. Grapes per case (12-lb boxes), $1.50@2.00; Delaware do, $5.00; Concords, in baskets, 50@55c; Delaware do, $1.00@1.25 per basket. Cultivated cranberries (Cary's), $15.00 per brl; cultivated do, $12.50; wild do, $9.00@10.00. Quinces, 75@80c per box. Plums, $1.00@1.50.

HOPS—Consumers are buying to meet current wants, but aside from this, there is nothing doing. We continue to quote new hops at 40@50c; old, 20@40c.

HAY—Was unchanged in price. A few small orders were received from outside parties, but sales were mostly to local consumers, considerable amounts being taken for the cattle-yards. The supply exceeds the demand, and holders are weak in their views. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.50@14.00; do, No. 2, $10.00@12.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@10.50; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $10.00@12.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—In this department of trade little or nothing was accomplished in the way of sales. Stocks are steadily accumulating, and holders would be glad to "unload" at a marked reduction from the quotations, but neither local nor outside buyers manifest any desire to invest, and trading is absolutely at a standstill. Interior dealers should withhold shipments for the present. It is worse than folly to send hides to this market in the condition it is now in. The annexed quotations are entirely nominal: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10c; do heavy, 9c; part cured, 9@10c; green calf, 15c; veal-kip, 12c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 20c; dry salted, 17c; dry flint, 19c; long-haired kip, 11c; deacon skins, 50@60c; grubby, scored cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Business is rather quiet, though a few orders were received and placed, as usual. Prices are steady, as follows:

Iron	3 6-10	@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6	@ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℘ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	℘ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℘ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	℘ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	℘ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	℘ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ½-in	8½	@ 9	℘ lb

LEATHER—Business was sluggish, not enough being accomplished in the way of sales to establish market values. Jobbers seemed cheerful, however, and expressed confidence in the early revival of trade. Former rates were unchanged:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℘ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℘ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℘ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℘ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 25
Collar, ℘ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ $1.4
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	60.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	55.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was no particular change in this department. Interior merchants are curtailing their orders as much as possible, buying only what they need, while the dealers here are not disposed to force sales, preferring to move slowly, for a few days, at least. Prices are unchanged, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.50; do, 12x12, $14.00; do 14x20, $14.50; do, roofing, IC, $13.00; do, 20x28, $27.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6¼c rates; Russia iron, 23c do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 7½c; 6, 8, and 9, 9½c; 10 to 11, 10½c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 13½c; 17, 14½c; 18, 15½c; 19, 18½c; 20, 19½c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7c.

NAILS—Continue to meet with what may at present be regarded as a fair trade. The demand for finishing nails, especially, is good. We again quote: 10@60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d do, $5.00; 6d do, $5.25; 4d do, $5.62½; 3d do, $6.25; 3d do, fine, $7.75; 2d do, $8.00; clinch $7.25; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were in moderate demand and steady, as follows: Manilla rope, ℘ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ℘ lb 15½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ℘ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℘ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℘ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℘ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℘ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ℘ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Carbon was in active request, and, under a temporary scarcity, the market was exceedingly firm, some holders asking fully 1c advance on the quotations. There was also a good demand for lard and linseed oils at full former rates. Other oils ruled quiet and steady. We make no change in our list, as follows: Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 78@80c; do, current make, 73@75c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00@1.02; do boiled, $1.05@1.07; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $1.90@2.00; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 52c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POTATOES—The receipts are very light, and the offerings small, but, under existing circumstances, ample. Sweet potatoes were plenty, and slow of sale. We quote: Good to choice potatoes, in barrels, $2.25@2.75; do per bu, 70@85c; Early Rose at 75@80c delivered; yellow sweet, $3.00@3.50; Jerseys, $4.00@5.00.

POTATOES—The arrivals have been light for a day or two, which has enabled dealers to dispose of some of their stock, but the supply is still ample to meet the demands of the local trade, which are not large. Prices for both game and poultry are irregular. Fresh receipts were chiefly wanted, and prices for such were a trifle higher. We quote: Old chickens, $3.00@3.25; fresh do, $3.50@3.75; spring do, $2.25@2.75; small do, $1.50@2.00; ducks, $3.00@3.25; geese, $9.00@10.00; turkeys, 11@12c; prairie chickens, $2.00@2.50; mallard ducks, $2.50@2.75 per doz; small ducks, $1.50@2.00.

SEEDS—There was a little more doing to-day than yesterday, at about the same range of prices; or at $2.20@2.65, prime being $2.60. The trading, however, was necessarily of a limited character. Flax was easier; Quoted at $1.75@1.77½. Clover was inactive and nominally lower; quotable at $5.50@5.75½. Sales embrace 20 bags, nominally, at $2.65; 100 bags prime do, at $2.60; 40 bags at $2.45; 16 bags common, at $2.40; 247 bags flax at $1.77½; 24 bags do, at $1.75.

SALT—The market is rather quiet, buyers being moderate in their demands at present. The supply is accumulating somewhat, but prices are nominally firm as follows: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse Diamond C, $2.28; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, with out bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00 ground alum, $1.80@2.10.

TEAS—Remain quiet and nominally unchanged. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote,

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Was firm at the quotations following: Beech, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market was inactive. Dealers are filling a few orders, received before the panic, but at present nearly every one is holding off, and prices are little better than nominal, as follows:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	36@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	42@44c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	40@42c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@28c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c
Burry wool, 10@15c less.	

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 1.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	200	210	459
Tuesday	497	651	91
Wednesday	800	2,500	200
Total	1,497	3,361	750
Same time last week	9,936	40,910	1,677
Week before last	13,179	34,364	3,193

Shipments have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	475	5,643	.....
Tuesday	224	4,194	.....
Total	699	9,837	.....

The movement of live-stock during the month of September, as officially reported by Assistant Secretary Williams:

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	6,189	51,588	1,623
Illinois Central	6,307	41,118	1,912
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	26,822	76,523	3,391
Chicago & Northwestern	4,617	30,059	3,094
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis	15,307	27,208	1,109
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	.....	59	81
Michigan Central	368	3,545	699
Michigan Southern	2,038	3,294	3,280
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis	746	1,078	200
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes	1,087	2,661	666
Milwaukee & St. Paul	1,153	2,259	730
Driven in	760	121	.....
Total	65,394	239,512	16,794
Received in September, 1872	66,744	214,728	22,453

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	14,291	35,704	698
Michigan Central	11,774	59,847	.....
Michigan Southern	10,326	94,896	.....
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis	453	.....	.....
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	3,141	.....	697
Illinois Central	1,128	308	.....
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	1,220	143	213
Chicago & Northwestern	1,112	352	230
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis	853	191	137
Total	44,301	191,241	1,975
Shipped in September, 1872	43,179	186,010	5,622

Average weight of hogs for the month, 241 1-6 lbs.

The arrivals from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, this year and last, were as follows:

RECEIVED IN 1873.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January	50,520	561,245	39,251
February	45,019	378,760	37,729
March	63,836	271,626	31,061
April	84,249	292,903	25,570
May	81,602	261,361	21,030
June	85,380	245,860	20,262
July	73,207	244,550	17,697
August	67,731	234,145	18,921
September	65,394	239,512	16,794
Total	616,938	2,729,962	228,315

RECEIVED IN 1872.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January	44,990	361,935	42,069
February	41,087	268,236	41,803
March	53,170	170,785	28,170
April	58,398	189,149	24,771
May	71,700	265,259	16,889
June	63,449	256,714	13,776
July	58,439	212,030	13,819
August	64,463	219,405	18,777
September	66,774	214,728	22,453
Total	522,435	2,136,242	232,026

Notwithstanding the diminished receipts of the past ten days, resulting from the disturbed condition of finances, the aggregate arrivals for the month shows a respectable increase as compared with the receipts for September, 1872, which, in turn, were larger than in any previous season since the yards were opened. In comparison with last year the arrivals to date show an increase of 94,503 cattle, and 593,720 hogs. The receipts of sheep have fallen off 3,711 head.

To-day no very considerable amount of trading was done in any department of the market, the volume of sales being the lightest since the inception of the panic. The number of buyers in attendance was noticeably small, and the few who did lend their presence manifested no interest in the traffic; and, so far as cattle and sheep were concerned, not enough trading was done to establish market values.

All who have the pleasure of an acquaintance with Mr. T. P. Randall, the genial and popular cashier of the well known live-stock firm of Gregory, Strader & Co., will be glad to learn that, after a sojourn of some four months in the "deep woods and dark wilds" of York State, he has returned to the city and to his duties.

CATTLE—The Jews were not operating to-day, this being a holiday with them, and their absence was seriously felt. The few shippers in attendance manifested no inclination to invest, and the total of their purchases did not reach 100 head. Local butchers took a few small bunches, and perhaps as many more were taken by feeders, but the combined purchases of the different classes did not exceed 400 head, which was about one-half the number received. Prices remain nominally unchanged, though weak and variable.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.75@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.25@5.60
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.60@5.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.25@4.50
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.85
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.50@4.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@2.75

HOGS—There was a limited demand on New York and Boston accounts, and some little inquiry from other points, but the number of transfers was smaller than on yesterday or Monday, and did not much exceed the fresh receipts, which were about 2,500 head. Sales were reported at $4.00@4.55 for inferior to extra, with the bulk at $4.35@4.50. Many still remain in the pens unsold, and the remaining days of the week do not promise any material change for the better in the situation of the market.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
104	195	$4.50	43	212	$4.50	43	260	$4.25
56	187	4.45	39	197	4.50	46	327	4.25
29	201	4.10	104	187	4.40	50	251	4.35
29	272	4.10	98	204	4.50	24	217	4.50
37	197	4.40	32	209	4.50	51	212	4.50
48	170	4.40	36	252	4.00	52	221	4.40
21	226	4.35	28	253	4.00	24	234	4.10
64	188	4.40	64	194	4.45	33	219	4.00
52	303	4.25	48	300	4.30	29	297	4.20
22	375	4.25	72	170	4.40	23	205	4.50

SHEEP—Were scarce and nominally higher; quotable at $3.25@4.75 for common to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 1.

There was an improvement in the demand for lumber to-day. Several country dealers appeared on the market and purchased a number of cargoes, paying the cash therefor. Local dealers were also present and bought to some extent. The sales made were not all for cash to be sure, but the brokers were willing to give time to responsible parties, as by so doing they were able to reduce the offerings considerably, and also be relieved from paying demurrage, which has been charged in several instances. Prices ranged from $8.00@9.00 for piece stuff, the average price obtained being $8.50. The offerings at the docks are still large, but as very few vessels are now being sent out for lumber, and nearly all that were out, are in port, the supply is decreasing. Following are the quotations: Choice mill-run boards and strips, $14.00@15.50; good do, $12.00@13.00; common to medium, $9.00@10.00; joists and scantlings, $8.00@9.00; shingles, $3.37½; lath, $1.87½.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Freights are very dull. A few vessels have been sent out, but many parties have declined to make charters at present. Rates are quoted at $2.50 for Manistee, $2.00 for Muskegon, and $2.25 for Ludington.

AT THE YARDS.

A moderate business is being transacted at the lumber yards. Orders from the interior are not so numerous or extensive as they have been, though a good deal is being done under the existing circumstances. Prices are without alteration, though shaded to some extent for currency. We repeat:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.50	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.50	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.62½	@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.37½	@ 3.50
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $15.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $25.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00 cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE DYHRENFURTH COLLEGES.

WEST SIDE EDUCATIONAL COLLEGE, Nos. 284 and 286 Milwaukee-av.

NORTH SIDE EDUCATIONAL COLLEGE, Turner Hall, North Clark-st.

The character of these Colleges is that of a thorough and practical training School for Boys and Girls of all ages. Each includes a closely graded Primary Department, Grammar Department and High School. The Faculty consists of eighteen experienced Professors and Assistant Teachers, and everything, as regards furnishing, internal arrangements, discipline, &c., is in accordance with the most approved modern custom.

THE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Located at Hooley's Opera House, No. 19 East Randolph-st., is under the immediate charge of the President, assisted by practical business men. The thousands of graduates of this institution are referred to concerning its efficiency and merits. The charges are very moderate. Evening Session commences October 1. For particulars of either of the three Colleges apply at the Main Office, Hooley's Opera House.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH SCHOOL

Reopens Sept. 17. The only one in New York where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin, and Singing included in the tuition. Boarders have an excellent home. For circulars, 25 West Forty-sixth-st., N. Y. Refers by permission to Mrs. R. E. Goodell, Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. P. Plant, St. Louis; Mrs. C. B. Bull, Quincy, Ill.; J. McGinniss, Jr., N. Y.; T. Ireland, I. B. Seeley, Cincinnati.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17. C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 17.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Tunnel.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS, 20 WEST SWAN-ST., BUFFALO, Sept. 24, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Wednesday, Oct. 15, at 9 a. m., for extending and completing the new tunnel for the Buffalo City Water Works under the Niagara River.

Plans, specifications, and quantities for the above work can be seen at this office, and the tunnel as far as completed (a distance of 873 feet) can now be examined at any time by the contractors.

Every bid must specify a gross sum for the completion of the entire work, and be accompanied by a bond or bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, binding the party or parties making the proposal to enter into a contract with the city if the work is awarded to them.

The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

C. J. WELLS,
P. S. MARSH,
JAMES RYAN,
Water Commissioners.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company,

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 1, 1873.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the Offices of the Company in the city of Rock Island, Ill., on Wednesday, the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon.

R. R. CABLE, President.

JOHN P. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

BITTERS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡* 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:10 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	‡ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:00 p. m.	† 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex	* 4:30 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:25 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 1:15 p. m.
Texas Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 7:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	* 9:25 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:15 a. m.	* 6:55 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 8:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*10:10 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 1:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 6:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:30 p. m.	*10:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 71 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & S. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket office northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 8:25 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*10:20 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	‡ 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:50 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 25 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	† 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:35 p. m.	† 1:00 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	† 4:25 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	† 8:00 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:35 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

SALVE.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils.

CORNS.

25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 121 Dearborn-st.

Wholesale by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by all the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

Times, Oct. 23, 1863.

DR. BIGELOW is a regularly-bred physician. His reputation is best known here in our midst. He wants no distant reference, but is well spoken of by every one consulting themselves to his care. While the world over this class of physicians are required, and if any one such service, it is of the utmost importance to secure only a man whose experience is equal to his offer of medical aid, and without prejudice, or any interest in any other than the general practice. Physicians of high standing in this and other cities recognize this fact and commend patients to Dr. Bigelow, ... emphatically such to visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Rooms, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

352 WABASH-AV.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

The most renowned specialist of the age in the treatment of all Chronic Diseases of both sexes. Seminal Weakness, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Impaired Sight, Loss of Memory, &c., permanently cured. No matter who have failed, call or write. It is self-evident that a physician making a certain class of diseases for thirty years his study, and treating thousands of cases yearly, must acquire greater skill in such than one in general practice. Physicians of high standing, in this and other cities, recognize this fact and commend patients to Dr. Olin for treatment. Office Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday, 1 to 3 p. m. Call or write for his late work, "Lost Manhood," free of charge.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings. All languages spoken.

DR. STONE,

112 WEST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., (a regular graduate in medicine), treats all Chronic Diseases of both sexes. Cures guaranteed. All Female Diseases treated with success. Medicines furnished. Consultation free. A book on special diseases, circulars, &c., for married folks—free for two stamps. All letters confidential.

Dr. TOWNSHEND

183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes, and may be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all difficulties treated with success.

...OAD TIME TABLE.
...D DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

...RAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

...CAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

...MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

...BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

...ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

...Champaign on Saturdays.

...CAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

...OLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

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...AGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

...SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

...BURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

...GO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

SALVE.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils,

CORNS.

DR. STEPHENS, 134 Dearborn-st.

MEDICAL CARDS.

...R. C. BIGELOW

...OR. A. G. OLIN, 352 WABASH-AV., OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

...O CURE! ...O PAY!! Dr. Kean, 360 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DR. STONE,

...r. TOWNSEND, 183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

RAILWAY NEWS.

Another Convention of Ticket and Passenger Agents Called to Meet in Chicago—Trouble Brewing—A Big Fight to Be Made Against Paying Local Agents Their Commissions.

One would suppose that the General Ticket and Passenger Agents lately in convention assembled in this city, had sufficient time to settle all their difficulties and misunderstandings. That such grave questions should have been left unsettled as to make another session of these railway officials necessary, seems hardly credible; and yet such is the fact, as will be seen by the following joint circular:

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 27, 1873.

To General Ticket or Passenger Agents:

Dear Sirs: The General Managers and General Superintendents of the various Western rival lines are expected to be present at the regular session of the Railway Association of America, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Wednesday, Oct. 8, proximo. In view of the present threatening condition of passenger matters, and the urgent necessity for reform, and to the end that uniformity in the rates of commission may be secured, excursion and reduced rates declined, and general harmony in the conduct of our passenger affairs restored,—whereby alone our revenues can be maintained,—it has been deemed advisable to call a meeting of all rival Western passenger representatives, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on Tuesday, Oct. 7, proximo, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of a conference on the subjects mentioned, and to submit the results of our deliberations to our superior officers for approval and ratification. You are earnestly requested to be present. Respectfully,

C. E. Follett, General Ticket Agent, Vandalia Line.
C. C. Cobb, General Passenger Agent, I. & St. L. Railroad.
R. T. Brydon, General Passenger Agent, O. & M. Railroad.
Samuel Powell, General Ticket Agent, C., B. & Q. Railroad.
D. W. Hitchcock, General Passenger Agent, C., B. & Q. Railroad.
E. A. Parker, General Ticket Agent, H. & St. Jo. Railroad.
E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, A. & P. Railroad.

The present threatening condition of passenger matters, and the urgent necessity for reform, of which the circular speaks, arises from the fact that local ticket agents, in addition to their regular salary, which in most cases amounts to from $40 to $50 a month, receive a commission for the tickets they sell over other lines than their own. The commission to Boston or New York is $1.50 on first-class, and $1 on second-class tickets. The commission to Kansas City or Leavenworth is $2 on first-class, and $1.50 on second-class tickets, and to other places commission is charged according to the above ratio. This commission makes the wages of local agents, in some instances, higher than that of Superintendent. There are agents in this city who receive from this source alone from $300 to $1,000 a month,—rather a high salary for a small position. As all the roads pay the same commission, it is thought by many that the payment of it should cease, because, as long as there is no competition, they would derive the same benefit by paying nothing as they do by all of them paying the same amount. This question received considerable attention during the late session of the General Ticket Agents in this city, but nothing definite was accomplished, on account of the opposition of many General Ticket Agents who are supposed to be in league with the local agents, and divide with them the large amounts derived from this source. The more honest of the General Agents denounce it as a big steal, and say the traveling public should have the benefit of this commission. These men will make a great effort to do away with commissions, and give the public the benefit of the difference; but it is very doubtful whether they will succeed, as the dishonest ones are still in the majority.

EVANSTON.

Business Transacted at the Last Meeting of the Trustees.

The Board of Trustees of this village assembled in the Council Chamber on Tuesday evening. There were present Trustees C. J. Gilbert, H. G. Powers, O. A. Willard, L. J. Gage, William Blanchard, and Charles K. Bannister, Clerk of the village. The meeting was called to order by President Gilbert.

O. A. Crain presented, for the approval of the Board, a plat of the subdivision of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 13, Town 41, Range 13, which was referred to the Committee on Plats and Subdivisions, and approved on their recommendation.

A petition of property-owners on Ridge street, asking that a sidewalk be constructed on the west side of Ridge street, from Church street to Crain street, was referred to the appropriate committee, upon whose recommendation an ordinance was ordered drawn.

A protest, signed by twenty-eight prominent citizens of the village, protesting against the action of the Board in the matter of lighting Davis street with gas instead of kerosene, was presented and referred by the Board to the Committee on Street-Lamps. The ground of protest was the increase of taxation, which is already heavy, and still to be increased by the construction of Water-Works.

The Evanston Pioneer Fire Company petitioned the Board to pass an ordinance exempting the members of the company from duty on juries and from the poll-tax, and from working on the public highways.

J. H. Kedzie, Esq., tendered his resignation as a member of the Board of Commissioners appointed to levy the special assessment tax for the construction of the Water-Works, in view of a contemplated absence from the village. Accepted.

The Street-Commissioner reported the expenses for the week to have been $56.50. The report was accepted.

The following ordinance was passed:

Be it ordained, That the active members of the Pioneer Fire Company, in good standing, shall be exempt from poll-tax upon a presentation of a certificate of membership, signed by the Foreman and Secretary, and dated within one month of the time when such exemption is claimed.

The Committee on Water-Works reported that a contract had been drawn by them as ordered at last meeting, but the contract had not as yet been closed. On motion, the discussion of the Water-Works question was postponed one week. Ordinances of a varied nature on various subjects were passed, after which the Board adjourned for one week.

IN GENERAL.

An alarm of fire at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning called out the valiant cohorts of our fire brigade, but the fire was out when they reached the scene of conflagration. It was in the house of William Nickels, on Sherman avenue; the damage was nominal.

The Methodists invite their friends to attend a sociable this evening, in the church parlors.

A new brick block is to be built on Davis street by Andrew J. Brown, Esq. The foundation is now being laid.

Chase as a Barber.

Men of talent often fail from turning their talents in a wrong direction. Chief Justice Chase, for example, would never have made a successful barber. He lived for a while in his youth with his uncle, Bishop Chase, who prepared him for college. One morning he told the budding Salmon to kill and dress a pig. The incipient statesman was not much of a butcher, and, when he came to the delicate operation of scalding the pig, horror! the hair set. But in his extremity he bethought himself of his uncle's razor, and, in due course of time, had the porker shaved from tip of snout to tail-end. The Bishop, on his return, complimented his nephew on the neatness with which he had performed his task. When, however, the old gentleman came to shave himself, his cherished razor was found in a sad plight. An investigation followed, and young Salmon received some very serious advice.

The "Claimant" as a Pigeon-Shooter.

The Tichborne claimant covered himself with glory among pigeon-shooters at Nottingham on Saturday. He went thither to contend with a local marksman, one Thomas Seaton, in a match for £100. Owing to the rise in his stock, which had occurred on the day previous, nearly 8,000 people paid for admission to the grounds, and so great was the desire to see him that space for the shooting could not be cleared until an hour and a half after the advertised time. The conditions of the match were twenty-one birds each at twenty-one yards rise, and the claimant won, bringing down fifteen to his opponent's twelve. He then made a speech, and came home enough in pocket to pay some of his witnesses. There was great applause, and the pigeon-shooting gentry, who magnify their office, declare that no man who can kill fifteen pigeons on the wing, out of twenty-one, could ever have been brought up a butcher.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—MILO ROBINSON LEFT No. 447 West Adams-st., Sept. 29, for parts unknown; is a boy 12 years of age, and one side of his face marked with powder. Also George Garrett, 33 West Jackson-st., who left with him. Information of their whereabouts will be gladly received at 411 Fifth-av. J. ROBINSON.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., LOT 50x150 FEET, east front, near Thirty-first-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Pontiac, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 8 per cent interest. No agent business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-AND-A-HALF-STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on long time; monthly payments; near cars, and water on premises. Title perfect. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE 136 McGREGOR-st., 9 rooms; terms low. PAUL CORNELL, 159 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT ON ELLIS-AV., 40x180, to 20-foot alley, $35 per foot less than market price if party pays $2,000 cash. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK AND Central Park Boulevard, easy terms, or 15 per cent discount for all cash. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., 50X161 FEET, NEAR Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LANGLEY-AV., OCTAGON STONE-front house, near Ellis Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., 264 FEET FRONT, northeast corner of Fifty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST., 2-STORY frame house; 11 rooms; modern improvements; lot 25x150 ft.; near Sangamon-st.; terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. BASEment and 1-story frame house; 10 rooms; lot 25x25 ft.; very cheap and easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Fifty-seventh-st.; 125x267 feet, two fronts, corner of Forty-fourth-st.; easy terms, low price, small cash payment; parties want the money. G. F. WORK & CO., 125 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER OF Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st., easy terms and low price. This is best unimproved corner on the avenue, and will be sold at a bargain.

Lots on Adams and Jackson-sts., just west of California-av., $200 down, balance $60 per month. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—$125 EACH, THREE FIFTY FEET front Grove Lots, only two blocks from Morgan Park depot. Title perfect; no incumbrance. Address J 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BUSINESS, RESIDENCE, and acre property for sale or exchange. HENRY J. GOODRICH, Real Estate Broker, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—2-STORY AND basement house No. 666 West Tyler-st., near Ashland-av.; will take for first payment savings books on any good bank. A. P. DOWNS & CO., No. 152 Washington-st., Rooms 18 and 19.

FOR SALE—1,000 RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS lots on Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Twelfth, and Thirteenth-sts., and on Ogden, Western, Campbell, and California-avs. Will take in first payment accounts against Savings Banks. Apply to 131 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD INSIDE unimproved property, a new 2-story and basement brick house of 10 rooms, with lot 25x160 7-10, east front, on Indiana-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts. Call on the premises, 1674 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—NEW 6-room cottage on Evans-av., near Forty-fifth-st.; new 6-room cottage on Vermont-av., near Thirty-first-st.; new 6-room cottage near the car-works at Brighton. All the above cottages can be bought on very small payments, monthly or otherwise. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE PLEASANTLY situated on Jackson-st., near Campbell-av., 6 rooms, marble mantel, water, and in first rate neighborhood. Cheap, and easy terms. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER Fifty-fourth-st., 47x161 feet. Apply to owner, JOHN C. RICHBERG, 67 South Clark-st., southeast corner Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE-HOUSE AND LOT, 280 South Jefferson-st. Will sell at a sacrifice. Call on the owner, D. C. GEARY, 74 West Madison-st. Terms easy; title perfect.

FOR SALE—$2,850 WILL BUY 8-ROOM HOUSE, lot, and barn, worth $4,500; rent for $50 per month; title perfect; terms, $2,000 cash, balance 7 per cent. This chance is seldom met with. Apply to owner, rear of 30 Miller-st., near Harrison and Morgan.

FOR SALE—$4,000; PROPERTY ON HALSTED-st., south of Madison-st.; netting yearly over $1,000; on leased ground; long lease and low rent; must have money. G. F. WORK & CO., 125 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AT NORTH Ravenswood, 50x165 feet, $10 per foot and upwards. ATTENTION! This property, having the advantage of railroad facilities, schools, churches, and society, can be improved and rented so as to net 10 per cent, panic or no panic. There is no better test of value than this, and seekers for homestead or investment sites are invited to examine this land.

One-half acre, adjoining station, 108 feet front, $800; usual terms; or $700 cash. The cheapest lot in the vicinity. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF 50 LOTS (FIVE ACRES) at Desplaines, only $200 per acre; easy terms. Free ride. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—LOTS 50 FEET front, for $600, $800, and $1,000, on long time and small payments. These lots are centrally located, and will grow in value so as to pay a handsome profit on the investment. Plats furnished, and parties taken free of expense to see the property. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES, DESIRABLE FOR IMmediate subdivision, within six miles of Court-House, on South Side, for 20 per cent less than its value, if sold this week. Owner must have money. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY A 7-ROOM COTtage and lot at Evanston; $200 down, and $15 monthly until paid. The same prices and terms will buy one at Desplaines. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY HOLMES & CO., 71 DEARBORN-st.: At Hinsdale, beautifully-located and splendidly-finished house, with gas-pipes and hot and cold water throughout; lot 81x315; will sell at a bargain.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, THREE ROOMS, and five acres good, dry, improved land, ¼ mile from depot at Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 33 miles from Chicago; price, $525; $100 cash, balance $10 monthly. No agency business. J. G. EARLE, owner. Office days: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—GROVE LOTS, $350, IN $7 monthly payments; only $25 down; this is the best chance yet offered to get a home and never feel it. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Free ride.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ONE BLOCK FROM depot, and five blocks west of Grand Boulevard Park, eight 2-story houses and two cottages; ordinary rent payments will buy them; seven 2-story houses and nine cottages sold and occupied within the last thirty days. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD (TO CASH BUYers.) We want greenbacks, and must have them, and will give their value in well-selected lots. No place growing so rapidly; no place so easy of access; no place with so many passenger trains; no place where property is so sure to advance; 60 daily passenger trains (all stopping); commutation $45 per year. Good schools, church, and markets. Come in and see us, and examine our property. No incumbrances; perfect title; abstract and warranty deed. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND 50 LOTS (5 acres), at Desplaines, $1,500; $500 down; $100 a year for balance. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, AT WASHINGTON Heights, any part of 70 acres on Western-av. Also 100-foot corner in Egandale at $30 a foot. EDWARD F. SWEET, 3 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON, BEAUTIful grove lots, 50x190 feet, for $600 and $800, on annual or monthly payments. SAM'L POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A BANK WHAT IS A BANK—I WILL sell 50 lots within eight blocks of the Evanston depot at $400 per lot, to be paid for in $10 monthly payments, or in ten annual payments. C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines, one block from depot; there is but 20 left at this price; only $10 down and $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—TEN GOOD HOUSES IN EVANSTON and North Evanston at a bargain; to be paid for in ten annual payments. Who wants a home in a live, beautiful town? C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 25, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
372½ acres in Sec. 19, 39, 13. 162 acres in Sec. 12, 36, 13.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A NO. 1 ILLINOIS stock and grain farm, large brick house, barns, timber, living water; all well fenced, etc. E. RICH, 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property—A good farm of 175 acres, 28 miles from Chicago, on N. W. R. R., adjoining the station. Call at 85 Third-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—20 TO 40 ACRES SOUTH OF THE CITY; will pay ½ cash. Address J 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—10 TO 15 ACRES EAST OF STATE-ST., west of Cottage Grove-av., and north of Ninetieth-st. Address J 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE 150 TO 200 FEET IN Pitner's Subdivision, for cash, Sec. 27, 38, 14. Address J 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FARM OF ABOUT 200 ACRES, LOcated within 50 miles of Chicago, either west, northwest, or southwest; will give in exchange good lots inside city limits. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A NEAT COTTAGE OR TWO-story house with lot, in West Division. Prices from $5,500 to $6,500; possession Oct. 20, 1873. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—TO BUY, A NEAT COTTAGE OR TWO-story house, with lot, on West Madison-st. Price from $5,500 to $7,500; possession Oct. 20, 1873. Address O 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH FROM $5,000 to $6,000, for which I will give half unimproved lots, and balance cash. WM. B. HAYES, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 62.

WANTED—UNIMPROVED PROPERTY AND cash, for one or more brick houses, with modern improvements, on 50 feet lots; splendid location, on South Side. CHAS. S. BURDICK, 71 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—I HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR CITY AND suburban property that I cannot supply. Also want some lots worth $300, $500 and $1,000. Call to-day. J. M. BEVERLEY, Room 4, Methodist Church Block.

WANTED—A GOOD UNINCUMBERED LOT ON South Side, in exchange for a new 10-room brick house on Indiana-av.; equity, $4,500; an unusual chance to get a home. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—NORTH-SIDE RESIDENCE IN A pleasant location, for a cash customer. Must be a bargain. Owners address H. A. JACKSON, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST OF STATE and north of Fifty-fifth-st., worth $3,000 to $8,000, for cash and valuable acre property. SELDEN FISH, 155 LaSalle-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LAUNDRY FOR SALE—BOOKING 12,000 PER week; will be sold cheap for cash, as the proprietor are leaving the city; a good chance. Apply to MR. THOMAS, 48 Clark-st.

A GOOD BAKERY, WITH 2 HORSES AND WAgon, for sale cheap. 475 State-st.

A LARGE VARIETY BUSINESS OPENINGS, MERcantile, manufacturing, etc., requiring $500 to $25,000. Call and investigate. TARBELL & EVANS, 126 Dearborn-st.

AN ELEGANT FITTED UP BAKERY (2 OVENS), with a restaurant and confectionery store, in the very best business location on Madison-st., will be sold either for cash or exchanged for improved property in a good business location. Call at B. J. NOCKIN'S, 199 East Randolph-st., Room 6.

A GOOD-PAYING AND WELL-ESTABLISHED business for sale, with furniture, fixtures, and lease of house, in a desirable neighborhood. Address J 23, Tribune office.

BUSINESS OPENING—MONEYED MEN PLEASE take notice—Being compelled by the tightness in the money market, I am forced to offer for sale at a bargain one-half of my interest in a good speculation, which has two or three of our most influential men connected with it. Please call at Central Hotel, Market-st., Room 13, from 10 to 12 a. m.

FOR SALE—ON OCT. 2, AT NOON, UNDER CHATtel mortgage, without reserve, building, bar, and fixtures, on premises 208 South Clark-st. P. H. DWYER, Constable and Auctioneer.

GROCERY, DRUG, BOOT & SHOE, AND OTHER stores for sale; also saloons, restaurants, &c., good openings. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11, Methodist Church Block.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A FIRST-CLASS SAloon now doing a good business for sale; cheapest rent in the city; will sell whole interest, if preferred. Address J 34, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT AND BOARDING-HOUSE IN THE best part of the city for sale; doing a good business the last four years; connected with a saloon; 40 boarders at present; very cheap and conditions acceptable. Inquire at 355 South Clark-st.

THE ENTIRE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF GROcery store No. 279 North-av. for sale, also horse and wagon, during this week. Balance will be sold at auction on Saturday, Oct. 4, at 7 p. m. Inquire at B. J. NOCKIN'S, 199 East Randolph-st.

TRAVELING STENCIL CUTTER'S OUTFIT COMplete; 2 sets name-plate dies, 2 sets key-check dies, with border-tools and figures, and stock on hand to clear $75; for sale cheap—for $25. Call at 25 Blue Island-av.

THE SALOON NO. 161 MICHIGAN-AV. FOR SALE. Also cigar stand for sale or rent, opposite the Exposition Building.

TO THE PUBLIC—I WILL DISPOSE OF ONE-FIFTH share of my patent in the Security Letter-Box and Carrier-Bag for the sum of $1,000. A. ROSENSTJERNA, office 97 East Kinzie-st., Chicago.

TO PHYSICIANS—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A first-class office for sale. Best location on the West Side. Address J 35, Tribune office.

$25 WILL BUY A PLACE OF BUSINESS NEAR the Exposition. Inquire first stand south of Madison-st., on Michigan-av.; owner wishes to leave city. M 47, Tribune office.

$25 WILL BUY STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A store, 123 Blue Island-av.; and store and 2 rooms to let cheap. Apply early.

$600—RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL HIS half interest in a legitimate cash business now paying over $200 clear profit each month; can be increased without additional capital; stock on hand over $1,000; only cash need call. 127 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

$600 WILL GIVE A GOOD MAN ONE-HALF interest in one of the best-paying sample-rooms in the city; cheap rent and first-class trade. Apply at 160 Michigan-av., second door south of Adams-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BOX CONTAINING HAIR BRACELET, valued by the owner, being the hair of a deceased friend. $5 reward and no questions by returning it to Anderson's Hotel.

LOST—A BAY HORSE; HAD ON A GRIMSLEY army saddle, without bridle. The finder will be rewarded by sending word or horse to No. 3 Franklin-st., or 836 Indiana-av.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, COMING FROM GENEVA TO Chicago on the wagon road, a satchel; $25 reward will be paid for the return of the same to 79 Dearborn-st., Chicago. S. W. HULL.

LOST—AT THE EXPOSITION, MONDAY EVENing, last, a gold chain bracelet. Finder will please call at United States Marshal's office, Room 26, 161 LaSalle-st.

LOST—MINK MUFF, ON THE DAY OF HALSTED-st. fire, between 538 South Halsted and 52 Coolidge-st., by way of Twelfth. Finder please return to above number, and be rewarded.

LOST—A WHITE ESQUIMAUX DOG. A LIBERAL reward will be paid by returning to 99 South Clinton-st.

LOST—A PACKAGE CONTAINING EMBROIDERies and pearl buttons, either on State or Madison-sts., or Wabash-av.; any person finding it will confer a great favor by leaving it at Gossage's, or 891 Wabash-av.

LOST—OCT. 1—BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED shawl, between Thirteenth-st. and Oakland-boulevard. Suitable reward if returned to 617 Wabash-av.

NOTICE—TAKEN FROM NO. 17 LAUREL-ST., ON Monday night, Sept. 29, a round box buggy. Any person returning same, or giving information of its recovery, will be suitably rewarded.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—MONDAY, SEPT. 29, FROM No. 29 Sholto-st., small 4-year old bay mare, black mane and tail; anybody returning her will be paid for their trouble. MICHAEL WARD.

$10 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF A LOST Newfoundland dog, 5 months old, jet black, answers to the name of Prince. No. 160 South Hoyne-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED; COMPLICATED accounts adjusted; all work requiring an expert accountant solicited by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 353 State-st.

CITIZENS OF THE EIGHTH AND NINTH WARDS in favor of the People's party, are requested to meet on Thursday evening at Vorwarts Turner Hall, West Twelfth-st. THE COMMITTEE.

FUR GAUNTLETS MADE TO ORDER, ALSO repaired, at the glove and mitten factory, 129 West Twelfth-st.

GIVEN AWAY—AN ENGRAVING OF THE CHIcago Exposition Building, suitable for framing. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

HAVANA LOTTERY PRICES REDUCED; NEXT drawing Oct. 4. Information given by A. CASAL & CO., 48 Broad-st., P. O. Box 4251, New York.

WANTED—MEN, AND BOYS NOT UNDER 16, for an easy business in city or country; a new hand (16) cleared $42 last week. Apply, forenoon, at 164 Randolph-st., Room 18, RAY & CO.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State to sell our new glass cutter, needle-threading thimble, button-hole cutter, and other articles; salary or commission paid. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—DRESSMAKING BY THE DAY, BY A first-class fitter and trimmer. Call or address C C, 380 Calumet-av.

WANTED—50 TO 60 HOT-BED SASHES, 3X6, IN good condition; also a few thousand flower-pots, cheap for cash. Apply at once to W. S. BAILEY, florist, Evanston.

WANTED—5 SECOND-HAND WALNUT-TOP counters, from 12 to 16 feet long, for dry-goods stores, and 2 chandeliers. Address W 61 Tribune office.

$5 TO $10 A DAY EASILY MADE BY MEN, women, or children; six of the best-selling 25-cent articles in America. Samples by mail, 25 cents; 5 for $1. Send stamp for full particulars. 122 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD HOUSE AND LOT, EAST front, north of Twenty-second-st., on Wabash-av., for outside unimproved property; will pay part money. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME GOOD REAL ESTATE AT a fair price for a first-class horse and top-buggy. Call or address M. VAN ALLEN, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED PROPERTY 399 AND 401 West Van Buren-st.; Lots 50x173; brick building 25x46, two-story basement and cellar; building in rear 50x50; two-story and cellar, for vacant lots in fire limits.

TO EXCHANGE—THIRTY FEET ON SOUTH PARK av., for $5,000 to $8,000 house south of Twenty-second-st.

$5,000 house in suburbs, near city, for city property. O. L. MANN & E. A. CONGDON, Room 18, 143 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—THE WELL-known confectionery, stationery, and toy store, 761 West Madison-st., doing a splendid cash trade; sold on account of sickness; will take part cash, and other good property for balance; simply cost inventory asked.

TO EXCHANGE—25 FEET ON LAKE-ST., NEAR Robey, improved, and 21 feet on Wood-st., near Adams-st., unimproved; both unincumbered, for a house and lot on South Side, worth say $14,000; will pay some cash. Address or inquire of W. H. MALLORY, Room 5, 130 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ELEGANT 3-STORY AND BASEment marble-front house on Vincennes-av., for small house and lot clear of incumbrance; must be a bargain. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OR MORE BRICK HOUSES, with modern improvements; large lots, on South Side, near Grand Boulevard, in beautiful grove, for cash and other property. CHAS. S. BURDICK, 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR PARLOR AND CHAMBER furniture, good suburban lot or lots, free from incumbrance. Address P. O. Box 140, city.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM within one mile of the corner of LaSalle and Washington-sts. Also, one meal per day. Address, stating terms, J 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM THREE TO FIVE rooms for housekeeping, on or in the neighborhood of Twelfth-st., or Blue Island-av.; rent not to exceed $25. Address M 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman and wife, with board for latter; no other boarders preferred. State terms, and address J 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR MIDDLE OF OCTOBER or 1st November, a small cottage or rooms for small family without children; North Side, south of Chicago-av., preferred. Address, stating price, M 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 OR 6 rooms, in good locality, for private school, by a responsible tenant. Address, for three days, M 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 4 to 6 rooms, West Side, in good neighborhood, by a small family. No children. Z 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MAN AND mother, on West Side, 3 or 4 nice rooms, or part of a house with private family, for housekeeping. Best of references. State terms, &c. Address J 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BAR-COUNTER, show-case, ice-box, and 4 gas chandeliers. Will be sold together or separate. L. LABERG, corner Madison and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, woolen blankets, overcoats, dress coats, jackets, pants, rubber goods, &c. Government Goods Depot, 195 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR HIRE—TENTS ALL SIZES FOR State or county fairs, for show tents, sleeping or restaurant tents, or other purposes, at the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A FEATHER-BED, BOLSTER, AND pair of pillows, in linen ticks, all made to match, the best that could be obtained in Europe, never been used; price, $60. Also, Irish linen sheeting. No auctioneers or brokers need apply. Address M 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTER, ice-box, and license, with other saloon fixtures. 73 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK. Furnace, hot and cold water; all first-class, stable, &c. $75 per month; 2-story frame, new, $60 per month. Both near Lincoln Park. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—VERY NEAT 4-ROOM COTTAGE, 1070 Jackson-st., water in house, good yard, &c., all in good order; to prompt-paying small family, only $18. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR HOUSE-keeping, on West Madison-st. All modern conveniences. Rent cheap, by WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 4 ROOMS, PANTRY AND closets; $15 per month, at No. 413 Butterfield-st.

TO RENT—685 WASHINGTON-ST.—ALL MODERN improvements; 11 rooms. Call and look over our list. E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS BRICK dwellings on Rush-st., corner of Illinois. Apply to W. S. JOHNSTON, 43 Exchange Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE SOUTH Side, for six months or one year, one block from horse cars. CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, nicely furnished, north of Eighteenth-st.; also a 2-story frame house (633 Wabash-av.), partly furnished. A. J. AVERILL, Real-Estate office, No. 160 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

TO RENT—TWO TENEMENTS, SIX ROOMS EACH, $35 and $40 per month, at 221 North Clark-st. Apply to H. H. FLEMING, 158 Washington-st., Office 14.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front house, on Wabash-av., two blocks from Post Office, mostly furnished. Everything new and modern improvements. Owners would board with parties. Can take few first-class boarders if desired. None but responsible parties need apply. Address J 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON WABASH-av.; possession given immediately. For particulars call on or address L. J. CLARKE & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETE FURNISHED 3-STORY AND basement brick house 1220 Prairie-av., 14 rooms, all modern improvements. Owner would like to board in house.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING ON INDIana-av., near Rush. Apply to H. F. WAITE, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—TWO NICE ONE-STOry and basement cottages of 8 good rooms, on Thirty-third and Burnside-sts., convenient to horse-cars. KESLER BROS., 124 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 1169 Wabash-av., 11 rooms, all modern improvements; possession at once.

TO RENT—NEW 3-STORY HOUSE, MANTELS and grates, for $30; and rooms for housekeeping, $10 to $20; corner Forty-fifth-st. and Evans-av. F. D. ORCUTT.

TO RENT—A VERY COMFORTABLE 6-ROOM COTtage, with bay window, 100 Walnut-st., corner of Wood; rent low, and possession given immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—GOOD 7-ROOM HOUSE, 84 PAULINA-st., near Madison. Six-room tenement, and other rooms at 45 South Green-st. For terms call at 618 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—SMALL, NEW HOUSE, 4 ROOMS, $16 per month. Apply at planing mill, 350 Ohio-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 7 SMALL ROOMS, $25, corner of Forty-first-st.; 3 rooms, $10, No. 623 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—IN NEW BRICK HOUSE, 308 West Harrison-st., 7 rooms, all modern improvements; 5 rooms, 14 Pierce-st. Call at 308 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—A PARTLY-FURNISHED HOUSE OF 8 rooms, near Oakland Station, Cottage Grove-av. street cars, or will rent without furniture. J. L. McKEEVER, 155 Monroe-st., corner LaSalle.

TO RENT—A 13-ROOM MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE on Washington-st., near Curtis; modern improvements. Apply to GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, Room 16, 83 Clark-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—LOT AND HOUSE OF two 4-room tenements; cheap rent; $15 each. Inquire at 1091 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—88 WARREN-AV. HOUSE HAS THIRteen rooms. Call and see our list. E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, HOUSES, ROOMS, AND stores in different parts of the city. Examine our list. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, WEST MADISON-st., near Morgan, $25; furnished complete; furniture $225; bargain. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11, Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—A NEW TWO-STORY COTTAGE, 207 South Robey-st., corner of VanBuren. Inquire at Room 62, 4th floor, Republic Life Building, 161 LaSalle-st. J. H. PLACE.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 75 LINCOLN-ST., near Washington-av. Rent, $20 per month. Inquire at 674 Washington-av., corner of Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 10-ROOM HOUSE, WEST Side, convenient to Madison-st. cars. Fine neighborhood. Apply to KIMBALL & CO., Room 11, Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—CHEAP, ONLY $42, NEW BRICK house, six rooms; all improvements. 331 West Polk-st.

TO RENT—788 WEST ADAMS-ST., COR. SEELEY-av., 2-story and basement brick house at a low rent till May 1. C. L. ARNOLD, 149 South Water-st.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES AND ROOMS ON Smith-st., one block west of Union Park; low rent. Inquire at 85 and 87 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT KENWOOD, EITHER FURNISHED or unfurnished, one of the finest places at this beautiful suburb. House has 11 rooms, handsomely furnished, all conveniences. Large barn; large lot. Rent moderate to the right party. JOHN M. WAITE, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A GOOD NEW HOUSE, WELL located, in Evanston; also five in North Evanston, all from $15 to $35 per month, or will sell on 10 years' time, with nothing but interest paid annually in advance. C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM IN A business block between Madison and Monroe-sts., on Clark, rent only $12 per month. Address M 30, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS—Kingsbury Block, 115 and 117 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS AT 489 WEST INDIANA-ST.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board, at 265 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, at Honore Block. Rooms heated by steam, and in every way desirable winter quarters. Apply at Room 33.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month, at the St. Elmo, No. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable. Inquire at Room 30.

TO RENT—AT 265 MICHIGAN-AV., PLEASANT front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for families or single gentlemen. Also side room for gentlemen.

TO RENT—880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTeenth-st.—A desirable front suite; also large single rooms to rent to permanent parties.

TO RENT—CHEAP—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, by day, week, or month. 155 and 157 Washington-st., near Board of Trade. Inquire at Room 37.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS FOR the winter, at 730 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY FRONT SUITE, UNfurnished, except carpets, without board. Inquire at 77 Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—71 MONROE-ST., NEAR STATE—UNfurnished rooms, single or en suite, with gas, water, and water-closets. Best rooms in business part of city for prices asked. B. N. DAVENPORT, 10 Major Block.

TO RENT—84 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., FURNISHED room; $12 per month.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, $15 to $25 PER month. Also unfurnished bedroom, at 117 Clark-st., cor. Monroe. Inquire at Rooms 27 or 28.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR 290 FIFTH-AV., TO A small family without children. Possession given at once. Also store No. 288. Apply on the premises. J. B. PETTIBONE.

TO RENT—ROOMS SINGLE, OR IN SUITS, IN Opera House Building, cor Halsted and Harrison-sts. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, South Side—near Twenty-second-st. Address Tribune office.

TO RENT—855 WABASH-AV., TWO NICELY-FURnished rooms; suitable for two or three gentlemen; hot and cold water; bathroom and gas; private family.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM suitable for four gentlemen, $30 per month; board if required, $4 per week. Also other rooms, $10. 597 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH OR WITHout board, to one or two persons; small family. 38 North Peoria-st., corner of Lake.

TO RENT—CHEAP, FOR HOUSEKEEPING, A small suite of nice rooms for man and wife, in No. 180 East Adams-st. S. S. JONES, Room 24.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for four gentlemen. Terms, $10 and $12. No car fare. 18 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, AT NO. 96 SOUTH GREEN-ST., between Madison and Monroe.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR two at 324 Wabash-av., corner Congress-st. Terms very low.

TO RENT—557 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST., NICE new eleven-room house. Modern improvements. Also, cottage. S. S. JONES, Room 24, No. 180 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE AND BASEMENT, WELL located for any business; dry goods preferred. Has been occupied as such for 4 years. 636 Canal-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD CHANCE TO RENT CHEAP for shirts and furnishing goods, hair-store, or newspapers and cigars, already fitted up. 594 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A STORE AND DOUBLE BASEMENT, 358 Milwaukee-av. Inquire at 180 North Curtis-st.

TO RENT—NEW STORE, WITH DWELLING above, corner of Paulina and Cornelia-sts. Cheap rent to good tenant. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT OF 116 Franklin-st., near Madison, at low figure. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

Offices.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT OFFICE ROOM, WITH double desk; will be rented cheap until next spring. Apply at "The Newspaper Union" office, 114 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—PART OF A VERY FINE REAL estate office on main floor, cheap. Address, with name and business, D 31, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FINE SUITE OF OFFICES, CHEAP. Inquire at No. 149 East Monroe-st., Rooms 2 and 3.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR IN 167 FIFTH-AV., north of Madison-st.; $800 per year. Apply at above number.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

EVERYBODY DELIGHTED WITH THE COMbined portable folding wardrobe and bedstead. A bedroom that there is no rent to pay for, and can be moved without any more trouble than a trunk. Strangers don't leave the city without giving us a call. 557 South State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—I HAVE STOCK OF NEW mattresses, spring beds, pillows, comforts, and blankets that must be closed out at some price. Send address J 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND cooking-stove. Address G 68, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT—PLEASANT FURNISHed front rooms, with board, for gentlemen or families; room-mate for one gent; day boarders accommodated.

12 ELDRIDGE-COURT—GOOD DAY BOARD and pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

49 HUBBARD COURT—ROOMS AND BOARD for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; unfurnished back parlor to rent.

153 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.—WASHINGTON DIning-rooms—Wanted one first-class gentleman to take half of a large front room suite and handsomely furnished. Also, day board.

156 THIRD-AV.—A FEW GENTLEMEN DAY-boarders wanted in private family.

177 EAST ADAMS-ST., CORNER FIFTH-AV.—Day boarders wanted; day board, $4.50.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished second-story front room, with board for two; few boarders taken. References exchanged.

499 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, with closet, hot and cold water, &c., with board; house has all modern improvements; table first-class; a few day boarders wanted; references exchanged.

554 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, with board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

577 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-furnished front room, with board, may be had.

694 WABASH-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with board; accomodation first-class; reference required.

751 WABASH-AV.—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL house, with all modern improvements, has been refitted for the accommodation of those desiring a pleasant home. Rooms singly or en suite. Table first-class. Day-boarders accommodated. References required.

806 WABASH-AV.—TWO FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with board.

808 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to rent with or without board.

839 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO VERY PLEASANT rooms, unfurnished except carpet, to rent, with board; reference exchanged.

1027 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER OF TWENTY-eighth-st.—To rent, with board a large, pleasant, and nicely furnished room.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO GENTLEmen can have a pleasant room with board in a private family on Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st.; house has all modern improvements. References exchanged. Address M 63, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN TWENTY-EIGHTH and Twenty-ninth-sts.—A small private family can accommodate a gentleman or wife or two single gentlemen; first-class rooms and board. Address P 84, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST., FRONT suite of rooms, beautifully furnished or not, except carpets, second floor. Also, one other room, suitable for two young men or a married couple. Terms very moderate. House and table first-class in every respect. References exchanged. Address J 57, Tribune office.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—LARGE, NICELY-furnished rooms to rent, with board, for two single gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

16½ ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

24 ABERDEEN-ST.—FRONT ROOM, NICELY furnished, with board for two. Also, a single room. Terms reasonable.

26 ABERDEEN-ST., NEAR MADISON—FINEST accommodation in the city for gents; all modern and social comforts; rooms large and finely furnished; transient accommodations; terms to suit.

48 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington—Unfurnished front parlor; also furnished rooms to rent with or without board.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A PLEASANT FURnished room, with board, for rent.

114 AND 116 WEST MADISON-ST.—A FEW pleasant rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

117 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—ONE OR TWO YOUNG men can be accommodated; brick house, and good neighborhood; table board very best, $5 a week, taking rooms separately. References exchanged. Call on premises.

151 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with board, suitable for gent and wife; also for single gentlemen.

156 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A LARGE NICELY-FURnished front room, with gas, fire, and board; also a side room; accommodations good and terms reasonable, to parties for the winter.

161 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A SUITE OF nicely furnished front rooms to rent to two gentlemen in a small family.

265 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Also vacancy for one lady.

312 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—HOUSE JUST taken by New York family. Choice of suites, and rooms finely furnished. First-class table and location. Prices low.

334 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS FURnished or unfurnished, with board. By permission, special references given.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHed rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR UNION Park.—A suite of furnished rooms, with board; also, a gentleman to room with another.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND large room, with closet, in private family; modern improvements.

633 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—front and rear parlor with bed-room, en suite; marble mantels, grate, hot and cold water. Also several other rooms; very pleasant location; new-built octagon front.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED BACK parlor, fire, hot and cold water, closet, and bath, with first-class board, for gent and wife for the winter; also double and single rooms for gentlemen; cars pass the door; dinner at 6½ o'clock.

North Side.

296 ILLINOIS-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with room and board; references required.

Hotels.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), near Twenty-ninth—A nice cheerful family hotel; excellent table and very low prices. Single rooms, $5 per week; transient, $1.50 per day.

DE FOREST HOUSE—JUST OPENED. A FEW more boarders can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at reasonable prices; everything new and strictly first-class. 172 North Clark-st., corner Erie.

WHEELER HOUSE—CORNER JACKSON AND Dearborn-sts.—Board, $5 per week, or $1 per day. Lodging, 50 cents.

Miscellaneous.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT TO A lady and gentleman, with board for the lady. Address J 43, Tribune office.

A LADY BOARDER WANTED; HOME PERMAnent; rooms excellent; centrally located; board $12 per week, in advance. Address J 42, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN IN A private family, with the comforts of a home; terms must be moderate. Address M 60, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, FOR self and wife. Address, with terms and location, J 60, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, within 10 minutes' walk of State and Dearborn-sts. Address, stating terms and location, F A B, Room 8, Kendall Building.

BOARD—FOR MAN AND WIFE, WITHIN 10 MINutes' walk of this office. Please call before 12 a. m. this day at rear of 164 Washington-st., at Pickley's Exchange.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR "A TRIP Around the World; or, in Search of the Castaways," a thrilling narrative in search of Capt. Grant, of the brig Britannia. Also, for Chambers' Encyclopedia and other popular works from the press of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, Agent, 159 Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—5 GOOD RELIABLE TRAVELing agents to go West, for a reliable manufacturing house; agents traveling for other houses combined are preferred. Address H 89, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—SOMETHING NEW—A FARMer made $48 in one week; one young man cleared $19 in one day. Agents from the country preferred. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN ANY town, county, or State, that have a little spare time, can engage with us upon the most liberal terms ever before offered. Papers and samples free to any applicant that cannot call. Business permanent. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE CHINESE glossette and many fast-selling articles. 275 East Madison-st., Room 14.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE AND PAY for it in sewing. 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES—144 SOUTH HALsted-st., NICHOLS & PEARSON, Agents. Easy payments or sewing given.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil, and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 TO $2,000, TO manage a large hotel. Address WM. SMITH, Room 5, No. 94 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH $2,000, IN the manufacturing of bitters, cordials, syrups, and bottling champagne cider, ale and lager. Address M 54, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED cash business that pays nearly that amount per month. 125 South Clark-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, TO ENGAGE in a safe paying business. Address J 61, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, IN A WELL-established cash-paying business. A good chance for a smart business man. Address M 50, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, A COMPETENT teacher of French, German, and conversation, gives lessons at pupil's residence for $10 per term. Address O 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY WHO speaks German as instructress in a sewing machine office. J 30, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL MARY JANE HUNTER, REcently from Cleveland, call at 595 West Monroe-st., immediately.

PERSONAL—IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO REcently proposed an ascension in a balloon from the West Side will address BALLOON, Tribune office, stating his abode, he will hear something to his advantage.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS GAS AND STEAM fitters, wages $3 per day, steady work. Apply to CHAS. DOHERTY & CO., 67 North Illinois-st., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER FOR THE country; situation permanent. Apply to C. H. DICKINSON, with Hibbard & Spencer, corner State-st. and Wabash-av., between 9 and 10 to-day.

WANTED—BRIDGE MEN—IMMEDIATELY, 8 first-class Howe Truss Bridge framers by the American Bridge Co., 210 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO GO TO MICHIGAN, A YOUNG man, about 30 years of age, unmarried, who can run a locomotive or stationary engine; must be sober and industrious; job permanent; stating whether he belongs to the Footboard or not. Address P. O. Box 81, Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER AT J. H. McCARTNEY'S, No. 164 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS AND CLOAK cutter; one that has good taste and thoroughly competent to take charge of a workroom. Address J 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PRESS-FEEDER, ROOM 22, 124 Clark-st.

WANTED—15 GOOD STAIR-BUILDERS THIS morning, at PALMER, FULLER & CO.'S corner West Twenty-second and Union-sts.

WANTED—PLUMBER AND BOY, AT 1223 STATE-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 LABORERS, $2.00 PER DAY, COAL miners, wood choppers, and saw-mill hands. 50 teams; free fare. Call at 339 Randolph-st. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR PACIFIC RAILROAD; 20 men for Pan Handle gravel-train, and repairing, track-lifting, 36 North Clark-st., Room 2.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN AND 200 LABORers for a coal mine in Illinois; free fare; high wages; work for the whole winter. Also, stone-quarrymen, wood choppers, saw mill hands, and brick-yard hands. Also, 40 bridge builders and carpenters. For particulars and transportation, apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., and 161 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—100 PEDLERS, MEN AND WOMEN, to canvass an article needed in every household; no competition. Inquire at Room 9 Exchange Building, corner Washington and South Clark-sts.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business, at PORTER's National Telegraph College, 129 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—12 GOOD HOD CARRIERS, AT $2 PER day. Work all winter. Apply at Insane Asylum, Elgin.

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS MAN TO SELL TEAS in city. Can have the use of my horse and wagon. 739 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, who can loan his employer from $1,000 to $2,000; will make it safe, and give steady employment in a first-class business. Address J 17, Tribune office, for an interview.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY. MUST BE CLEAN AND faithful. HATCH & LYON, Rooms 16 and 17, 99 Madison-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, ACQUAINTED with the sash, door, and blind business to act as salesman. Also, two good men to run sash and molding machines. 371 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook. Apply at 110 Loomis-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COMPEtent woman as cook and laundress. A woman who thoroughly understands her business will receive satisfactory wages. Inquire at the Tribune office, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., between the hours of 3 and 4 Monday afternoon.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT COOK in private family. 667 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO THE general housework for two in family; Norwegian, Swede, or German preferred. Apply, for two days, at 206 North May-st.

WANTED—SERVANT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. German preferred. To a good girl the highest wages will be paid; none other need apply. Inquire at No. 2 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING IN PRIvate family; washing and ironing included; good wages will be paid and permanent situation. None but a competent person need apply at No. 17 Loomis-st., for 3 days, 8:30 to 10 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD AND NEAT WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron; come ready for work. No. 80 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, WILLING GIRL FOR GENeral housework, at 499 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small American family. Call at 47 Forrest-av.

WANTED—A COOK IN PRIVATE FAMILY, American or German. Call at 1025 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER, and ironer in a private family; must give references. 266 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MADISON DINING-HALL, 232 WEST Madison-st., first-class dining-room girls and one dish-washer.

WANTED—AT 318 AND 320 WABASH AV., CORner Congress-st., first-class dining-room girls, one kitchen girl.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND COOK, AT 177 East Adams-st., cor Fifth-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO WASH DISHES. APply to THOS. ANDREWS, Calhoun-place, rear Adams Express.

WANTED—ONE GOOD ORDER COOK AT WASHington Dining Rooms, 158 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. 102 South Lincoln-st.

WANTED—A GOOD VEGETABLE COOK AND 2 kitchen-girls, at ANDERSON'S Exposition Restaurant. Apply at kitchen entrance.

Milliners.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER TO GO TO Washington, Iowa; desirable situation and good pay. Apply Thursday morning to KEITH BROTHERS, 250 Madison-st.

WANTED—FIVE OR SIX FIRST-CLASS MILLIners. Apply at once to D. B. FISK & CO., Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK IN A TAILOR SHOP, one who can sew by hand and on a machine. J. LOUIS, 185 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TAILORESS TO WORK ON pants; none but a first-class hand need apply to M. GLEASON, 152 Dearborn-st., up-stairs, top floor.

Nurses.

WANTED—AT 383 MICHIGAN-AV., A GOOD nurse girl to take care of a baby 1 year old.

WANTED—A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE care of a baby, at 481 West Madison-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—500 GOOD GIRLS, not afraid of work, for general housework in private families, in city and country. Apply at Room 12, Central Union Block, corner of Market and Madison-sts. MRS. POTTER.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GIRLS WHO UNDERSTAND SORTING paper and rags, at 90 East Jackson-st., basement.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES, OF REASONable personal attractions, to sell goods at the Exposition. A liberal salary will be paid those having the requisite qualities. Apply to Dr. SIMPSON, Jackson-st. entrance Exposition, between 12 and 1 o'clock, Thursday, Oct. 2.

WANTED—AT DEARBORN RESTAURANT, 79 Dearborn-st., a woman that understands cooking, to assist on the range.

WANTED—10 EXPERIENCED BINDERY GIRLS, at Staats Zeitung Bookbinding Co.'s, Fifth-av., northeast corner Washington-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK OYSTERS, ONE who thoroughly understands the business. Call at 74 East Madison-st., down-stairs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AS WE HAVE PURCHASERS FOR HORSES, BUGgies, and wagons of every description, would advise all persons having anything of the kind that they wish to realize the cash on to bring them in to 261 State-st. Sale stables of horses, buggies, and harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE CARRIAGES AND buggies, also a few second-hand buggies, cheap, at 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

AS THE SEASON IS SHORT FOR DISPOSING OF horses, bring them to the Chicago Horse Market and have them sold. If you want to buy, come and take your choice from 40 head. 25 and 27 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL ARABIAN HORSE, pronounced by all the most beautiful horse, both in color and style, in Chicago; is 7 years old, high-spirited, but perfectly kind and gentle, 15½ hands high, and weighs 950 pounds. A fine harness and light wagon, made especially for him to order, will be sold with him, if desired. The horse is offered for sale only because the owner is constantly traveling, and, therefore, obliged to sell him. May be seen at the Livery Stable of MARTIN FRY, rear of 1123 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FAMILY HORSES in the city, also phaeton, nearly new. Will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for extra fine saddle horse. Further information at 628 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—18 HORSES; ALL KINDS; MUST BE sold at some price; also a second-hand express wagon. 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE HORSE AND TOP BUGGY; A big work-horse for $40, and a nice Shetland pony. To be seen at 747 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A BLACK-AND-WHITE PONY, DOUble harness, and pole-phaeton, cheap. M. C. WILBUR, 167 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—WAGON HARNESS, CART HARNESS, saddles, bridles, surcingles, currycombs, brushes, etc. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

TROTTER FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH. CAN be seen at livery stable on Madison-st., corner of Elizabeth.

TROTTER—I HAVE FOR SALE THE FINEST 5-year old Ethan Allen colt in the country, dark bay, 15¾ hands, sound and kind; he is handsomely gaited, and trots very fast. Call and see him, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at 697 and 699 West Lake-st. T. M. HATCH.

WANTED—TEN FAST ROAD HORSES, TEN fair road horses, twenty cheap railroad horses, and twenty mules. Apply at M. C. Wilbur's Omaha Stables, 167 Michigan-av., between 7 a. m. and 2 p. m., until Oct. 2. J. M. FOUSE.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A NEW, FIRST-CLASS 7⅓ OCTAVE piano, very cheap. Purchaser please call and see at 63 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PIANO AND STOOL FOR $150; one 5-octave melodeon for $45. At 419 Butterfield-st. W. CASPER.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—THE BEST in market; repairing and tuning; at the Chicago Piano Factory, 259 East Randolph-st., near the bridge, by J. PRESTON.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

MACHINERY.

COPPER DISTILLERY STILL FOR SALE, WITH ginhead, capacity 600 gallons, column, goose patent cooler; also, 20 horse-power tubular boiler, pump, and tubs; apparatus almost new for sale. Address H K, 819 South Halsted street, for particulars.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, OR other similar capacity. Address M 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR BOOKkeeper, by a young man who has had a considerable experience in a hardware store, and who can give satisfactory proof of ability and character. Address BOY, 87 Dearborn-st., Rooms 9 and 10.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS copyist or clerk; writes No. 1 business hand, and quick at figures; No. 1 country recommendations. Address H 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS CORREsponding clerk, copyist, or assistant bookkeeper. Address J 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF steady, regular habits, as clerk or copyist, not afraid to work. Country references. Address J 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY BUSINESS MAN wishing to secure the services of an active, intelligent young man, 24, good writer and mathematician, with A No. 1 references, can address H 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper, has had 8 years' experience principally in wholesale and commission lines, is also a rapid short-hand writer; age 28. R., Box 381, Rock Island.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks the English, German, and Scandinavian languages; has several years' experience in the retail grocery business, willing to work; best of references. Address J 56, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; speaks French and German. Address or call at EUGENE MACRIS, 278 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAchinist as engineer or to take charge of machinery; has had 8 years' experience in high and low-pressure engines; first-class testimonials. Address M 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN baker in a confectionery. Address M. C. JOHNSON, 194 North Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRESSMAN BY ONE who has had eight years' experience in the business. Address J 50, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman, in a private family, as coachman, or to make himself generally useful. Steady driver. Address B 52, care of Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who understands care of horses, and will make himself useful about the house. Address J 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG FRENCHMAN wants a first-class coachman's place; experience and good reference. Speaks English well. Address M 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (DANE) desires a situation as coachman in a private family; is willing to work, and can come well recommended. Address J 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man just arrived from New York; has had 11 years' experience; is of temperate habits. Address T R, No. 113 East Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; IS experienced in the care of horses, driving, and will make himself generally useful about the house. Good city references. Please inquire at store No. 125 Twenty-second-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE MAN and wife as janitor. Inquire at Chicago Relief Society or address M 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR IN SOME large building or church, by a first-class man, who can furnish the very best recommendation as to integrity and ability for any position of the kind. Address OAKLEY, Room 15, Otis Block, 152 LaSalle-st., or call in person.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE. He understands gardening and farming; handy at any kind of work. Address N. 23 West Adams-st. (French parties.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do second work or dining-room work in an American family. Call at 384 West Chicago-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, for sewing and inside work. Address M 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND-WORK or to do general housework for 2 or 3. Apply at 1134 Prairie-av. South Side prefered.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL-HOUSEwork in a small private family. Call to-day at 149 Larrabee-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS in a private family, one as cook and the other as second girl; references given if required. Please call at 100 Sedgwick-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO GIRLS TO DO general housework. Good reference. Apply [illegible] Hunt-st., near Indiana.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECOND work in a private family. Call [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL [illegible] ing to assist in washing and ironing. [illegible] Polk-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS in a private family on the West Side; one to do [illegible] work and the other second work. Call at 218 Carroll-[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GOOD CAPABLE girls, one to cook, wash, and iron, and the other to do second-work, in a private family, together or separately; best of references given from last situations. Please call at 238 Third-av., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron in a private family, or to do general housework without the washing. Call at 4[illegible] West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work or general housework in a small family. Call at 426 Jefferson-st., in the afternoon.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework. Apply at 650 Arnold-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work in a private family; South Side preferred. Apply at 274 Sedgwick-st., for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork in a first-class family. No other need apply at 139 Twenty-second-st., over a crockery store. Call for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO GENeral housework or kitchen work. Apply, for two days, at 3 Fifteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. Address 28¼ Coventry-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, in a private family, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do second work. Call at 41 Arthur-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, to do general housework; North Side preferred. Apply at 205 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, to do general housework. Inquire at 138 South Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, TO do general housework in a private family on the South Side. Apply at 167 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as cook and laundress, or to do general housework. Apply at 10 Eldridge-court.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A MIDDLE-AGED woman as cook in a public institution, or as housekeeper in a small family. 427 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL who is competent to do washing, ironing, and cooking, or general housework. A Christian American family preferred. Call or address Dr. JULSON, No. 182 Milwaukee-av., from 9 to 11 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE TO cook, wash, and iron, the other to do second work, in a private family. Apply at 51 North Carpenter-st., for three days. South Side preferred. Positively no boarding-house ladies need apply.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, OR would make herself useful in a pleasant home. Address or call, 821 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, TO do family sewing. Address M 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEWING GIRL IN A private family; would assist in light work. Call or address E H, 82 Sedgwick-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED English girl to take charge of a young infant, and assist in light housework. Address H 44, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; private family or boarding-house; good references if required. Call at 585 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE American person, in a private family or boarding-house, as housekeeper, or to take the care of invalid or children; will make herself generally useful. Address V 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, AS HOUSEkeeper or to take care of an invalid lady and make herself generally useful. Apply at 20 North Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS housekeeper or English governess. Y 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A family where there are grown children, or as cook in a private family; no objection to the country. 227 West Randolph-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good German and Scandinavian help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY from Paris as governess, or to do light work; best of city reference. Apply at French confectionery, 544 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

I HAVE FROM $1,000 TO $2,000 IN CURRENCY TO buy a stock of dry goods, clothing, or furnishing goods. Address, stating how much on the dollar expected, DRY GOODS, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS on property in burnt district. Borrowers only need address J 12, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—MONEY—IN AMOUNTS FROM $10 UP, on jewelry, etc. Address H 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,000 OR $3,000 GOOD REAL ESTATE paper. THOMAS A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$2,000 TO $10,000 PURCHASE MONEY mortgages. WM. B. HAYES, Room 62, 142 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$500 TO $700 ON GOOD REAL ESTATE security for short time.

WANTED—FOR 3 YEARS, $4,000 ON PROPERTY worth $20,000, improved; will pay interest from date and take money Nov. 1, 1873. B. F. HEAD, 131 LaSalle-st., basement.

$5,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN AT 8 PER cent, on long time; inside city real estate security. Room 30 Reaper Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 166 West Madison-st.

CONVALESCENT.

[Continued from the First Page.]

will take a week or ten days to get back to the old standard.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—The financial situation is much the same as on yesterday. The banks have all received their Clearing-House certificates, but the stronger institutions are not using them. The people are all trying to get used to certified checks, but it is hard work. They are of no avail except for strictly local business, and even in that way their value as a circulating medium is limited.

THE STRONG BANKS

regret more than ever that they adopted the plan, but they have to do as their neighbors do for fear of loss. They say that if they had gone on paying currency, a few banks might have been compelled to suspend, but most would have pulled through, and the crisis would already have been passed. Business was livelier on 'Change to-day, and there were additional signs of

RETURNING CONFIDENCE.

Produce dealers think that by Saturday grain will commence moving Eastward rather freely. There is a good deal of stock in the East St. Louis pens, but several shipments have been made within a day or two.

THE RAILROAD BUSINESS.

The railroads east of us all report a decreasing business, and a probable diminishing of running expenses, which will include a considerable discharge of employes. On some of the roads leading west the business is extremely light in inward freights, but nearly as usual in shipments out from the city.

THE DRY-GOODS DEALERS

almost without exception report trade in their line about as brisk as ordinary. Some of the country banks accommodate the country merchants with tolerable liberality, but require them to pay in their daily receipts over their counters until the loan is liquidated.

EFFECT OF THE NORTHRUP & CHICK FAILURE.

Nothing new transpired in financial circles to-day. The suspension of Northrup & Chick, of New York, created a little flurry from the fact that they were correspondents of several banks here, among them Barthelow, Lewis & Co., the Mechanics' Savings Institute, Donaldson & Fraley, and Kehlor, Smith & Co., but it soon subsided. Barthelow, Lewis & Co. received a telegram from New York, stating that the Bank of Commerce there would pay their checks for the indebtedness of Northrup & Chick. This latter firm had, according to the *Bankers' Almanac*, thirty correspondents in Missouri, four of them in Kansas City, viz.: Walmors & Co.; Lang, Grant & Co.; Kansas City Savings Association; and the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. It also had twenty-two correspondents in Kansas, and several in the Southwest, extending as far as TEXAS.

A MEETING OF MERCHANTS

was called for this evening to consider the present financial situation. A large crowd gathered at the place, but for some unexplained reason the meeting was not held. It was supposed that it was postponed at the request of the bankers, who feared the action of the meeting would be unfriendly.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 1.—The financial situation is quiet and brightening. The banks are discounting more freely each day. The grain and other local markets are firm, but quiet. Large manufacturers feel the want of currency very much, but can thus far keep it suspended or discharged any men. There is considerable excitement among workingmen as to their next month's pay may not be given for fear next month's pay may not be forthcoming, but this feeling is dying out.

SUSPENSION OF A HEAVY IRON FIRM.

The Valley Iron Company, a heavy rail manufacturing firm, has suspended, and it is reported that [illegible] other iron firms in the Mahoning valley are in a tight place.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 1.—There has been no day since [illegible] very seriously affected the financial disturbances assumed a more favorable aspect than there has been so much activeness here as to-day. It was apparent at the opening of 'Change, and manifested itself to the close. The general makets gave evidence of returning vigor, and, though business was mainly confined to jobbing sales, it was of such a nature as to show a considerable revival of confidence in the banks and bankers. It probably has been the quietest day for ten days. The improved tone was the common remark throughout the day. A noticeable feature was an increase in the amount of money on the street, much of which was placed at decidedly lower rates than yesterday. With returning confidence, there is also appearing in many quarters a desire for New York to despatch, at the earliest possible period, some day for currency resumption in that city.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 1.—There is no change in the money market here. The banks are receiving no orders to move amounts of currency from the East, but the grain trade continues light, owing to the unsettled condition of affairs. Shippers of wheat are bringing some currency here from New York. The Chamber of Commerce this morning resolved to adjourn again until Saturday, the 4th inst. The act has excited considerable opposition, and the prices of wheat have rallied in consequence.

MADISON, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 1.—James L. Hill, President of the Bank of Madison, in a card to-night, announces the suspension thereof til further notice, owing to the stringency in moneyed circles and impossibility of negotiating securities. All assets and securities will be held and faithfully applied for the benefit of creditors. Great sympathy is expressed for Mr. Hill, who is very highly esteemed here, and the announcement creates no special excitement, the feeling being that he will do his best to save his creditors.

There seems no reason to doubt that all our other banks will pull through.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—Financial news from New York to-day is of a more hopeful character than any day during the crisis. Gold is lower, sterling higher; miscellaneous securities show an improvement; legal tenders are still irregular, with the same quotation as yesterday. The coinage at the San Francisco mint for September is as follows: Double eagles, $204,000; half eagles, $45,000; quarter eagles, $17,500; trade dollars, $137,000; half dollars, $19,000; dimes, $6,000. Total, $2,264,560.

A steamer from British Columbia, last night, brought $55,800, coin.

Six hundred and two thousand six hundred and ninety-six centals of wheat were dispatched to the United Kingdom during the month of September, amounting to $1,289,280.

MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 1.—There was a run here to-day on the First National Bank, which lasted for several hours. The bank, in accordance with an agreement made between the banks, declined to pay currency in sums over $100. This is the practical mode adopted by all the National and savings banks, with the exception of the Northwestern National, which is paying everything. Business-men accept the decision of the banks, and confidence in their solvency is well assured.

R. J. Mendenhall, private banker and State Savings Institution, has closed his doors, having made an assignment. He is a wealthy man, and pledges his personal property to satisfy depositors. His assets are more than his liabilities. Our manufacturers and business-men do not anticipate anything more than a temporary embarrassment. Business prospects are excellent, owing to the heavy crop of wheat. No wheat is coming to market now, on account of the panic.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 1.—To-day the Planters' Bank, People's Bank, and Louisville City National Bank withdrew from the Clearing-House Association. These banks have been doing business as usual through the panic, paying all checks presented, and will continue to do so. They withdrew from the Association on the ground that there is no necessity for the combination.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 1.—At a meeting of the Clearing-House Association this evening, with common consent the Association was dissolved through lack of co-operation. The Merchants' Bank of Kentucky announces that it will pay all checks on demand as heretofore.

MEMPHIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 1.—At a meeting of the Directors of the First National Bank, held this evening, it was decided to open that institution to-morrow morning for new business, the Government Examiner having gone through its account, and reported it in a solvent condition. This will add greatly to the relief of the merchants, as the First National, since its existence, has done a large share of the business. It is quite likely, also, that the DeSoto will follow the same course in a day or two, when the public confidence will be fully restored. Currency payments are limited as yet, the purchasers of cotton, the sales of which are largely increased, paying for the same in exchange, the rate for which up to-day was 1 per cent, but which to-day was reduced to ¼ of 1 per cent. The planters are increasing their orders, and are obtaining plenty of labor to pick their cotton.

NASHVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 1.—The management of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway to-day discharged 200 employes, in consequence of the falling off of business brought about by the present financial trouble.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—Thomas Kemp & Co., grocers, suspended to-day. Liabilities, $80,000; assets, $60,000.

MONTREAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Oct. 1.—Here banks are supplying all legitimate needs of their regular commercial customers at from 8 to 9 per cent, the only discount at 7 being to parties who take exchange, or from whom an indirect profit is secured. There is nothing doing in stock-loans, as there is no money seeking investment in that way. The banks are reserving their funds for commercial purposes.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

THE HINGHAM (MASS.) NATIONL BANK.

HINGHAM, Mass., Oct. 1.—The defaulting Cashier of the Hingham National Bank is confined to his house by illness. The stockholders have voted to reduce the capital of the bank from $200,000 to $40,000, and continue business.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL, OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The Receiver of the Atlantic National Bank is paying another dividend of 15 per cent, making a total dividend now paid of 55 per cent.

WESTERN COUNTRY BANKS.

M'GREGOR, IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 1.—Although the First National Bank of this city had been doing a large business with the Union National Bank of Chicago, it loses nothing by the suspension of that bank. The First National Bank of Elkader, Iowa, is able to pay its depositors, dollar for dollar. This institution was never in better condition.

ATCHISON, KANSAS.

ATCHISON, Kan., Oct. 1.—Financial excitement has entirely disappeared.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 1.—The financial situation here is generally improved, though some agitation was heard to-day by the announcement of the failure of Northrup & Chick, of New York, with whom banks keep balances.

DUBUQUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Oct. 1.—Mr. Sheffield resigned the Presidency of the Merchants' National Bank to-day, and Mr. Babbage resigned the Cashiership. Mr. John T. Hancock, a wholesale grocer, is elected President, and C. H. Booth Cashier. The statement of the Bank Examiner is not published, and what can be ascertained in relation to its affairs leads to the belief that depositors will lose nothing.

LATER.—Resolutions have been adopted by the stockholders that the bank go into liquidation.

A statement from the President of the Dubuque Savings Institution, an appendage of the Merchants' National Bank, is published to-day, assuring depositors that measures will be taken at once to ascertain its condition, and to secure as much as possible from debtors to pay its liabilities. The impression prevails that this institution is in a bad way, and that depositors will lose largely.

BELOIT, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Oct. 1.—L. C. Hyde & Brittan's banking-house, of this city, has had very heavy demands upon its resources for several days, but has proved itself abundantly able to meet all claims, and says it is prepared for every emergency that may arise. Business has been a good deal affected here by the panic, but no failures have occurred, and the prospect looks fair.

LYONS, IA.

LYONS, Ia., Oct. 1.—There is no financial excitement here. There is a disposition among all business men, and farmers also, to sustain our bank,—the First National, of Lyons, Ia. No one is frightened. Business goes on as usual. Our bank is paying all checks and drafts, and receiving as much as it pays out.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Oct. 2—5 a. m.—The *Daily Telegraph's* special dispatch from Berlin says that trade and speculation are almost at a stand-still, and a crisis is apprehended on the Bourse.

PUBLIC DEBT-STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The public debt statement for October is as follows:

Six per cent bonds	$1,295,060,200
Five per cent bonds	435,567,300
Total coin bonds	$1,730,567,500
Lawful money debt	$ 14,678,000
Matured debt	15,756,150
Legal tender notes	356,079,742
Certificates of deposit	11,260,000
Fractional currency	46,250,201
Coin certificates	3,393,545
Total without interest	$ 447,494,534
Total debt	$2,201,496,164
Total interest	$ 32,083,522
Cash in Treasury, coin	$ 30,246,757
Currency	3,329,032
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	11,250,000
Total in Treasury	$ 94,785,789
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,138,793,808
Decrease during the month	1,901,467
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352
Interest paid by United States	20,447,980
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	4,422,111
Balance of interest paid by U. S.	$ 16,025,874

SUIT TO RECOVER.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 1.—The County Solicitor to-day, on an order from the County Commissioners, commenced a civil suit against Gov. E. F. Noyes to recover $13,526.55 which he drew from the county funds in 1868, 1869, and 1870, while Probate Judge of Hamilton County, in payment for making general indexes of the books of his Court, by order of the County Commissioners, and under contract with them. The petition does not allege violation of contract, but alleges that the contract was illegal and void, because the Commissioners made it without advertising and letting to the lowest bidder.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—For Thursday, in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, a falling barometer, north and east winds, increasing cloudiness, and in the latter section rainy weather. For the Middle States, easterly winds, partly cloudy and warmer weather. For the New England States, southeasterly winds, veering to southwest, partly cloudy and clear weather. For the lake regions, variable southeast and southwest winds, and generally clear weather. For the Ohio Valley, northeasterly winds, veering to southerly, with cloudy or partly cloudy weather.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1.—Steamships Celtic and Rhein, from New York, arrived out.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—Steamship Abbotsford, from Liverpool, arrived

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Arrived, steamships Caledonia, from Glasgow, and Goethe, from Hamburg.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Arrived, steamship Bremen, from Bremen.

INDIAN RAID.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 1.—Information received here to-day relates that the Indians have lately run off and killed some cattle and taken supplies from buffalo hunters, causing much excitement among overland trains and settlers. A squadron of cavalry, consisting of seventy men, has been sent into that section.

KANSAS CITY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,138; shipments, 1,783. Market weak and discouraging. Few sales at lower figures to packers. Shipments mostly to feeding districts. Market closed dull, and prices downward. Sales of through Texas steers at $2.00; extra through cows, $2.75. Outside sale of through Texas steers at $2.50. Packers are slaughtering best in a moderate way.

HOGS—Market dead, with prices nominal at $2.45 to $2.50.

POLITICAL.

Action of the New York Democratic State Convention.

Farmers' County Nominations in Illinois and Iowa.

The Campaign in Wisconsin---California Politics.

New York Democratic State Convention.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The Democratic State Convention met here at 12:30 o'clock to-day, and was called to order by the Hon. A. C. Beach, Vice-President of the State Committee. Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization were appointed. A resolution was offered inviting the co-operation of the "Liberal Republicans." Immediately, Thomas J. Creamer, the contesting delegate of the Apollo Hall party, made a speech, disregarding the gavel and calls to order by the Chairman and the hisses and shouts of the delegates. The confusion was so great that only an occasional word of the speaker could be heard, by which Creamer was understood to denounce the Convention, to charge the Chairman with packing the Committee on Credentials, and to threaten to withdraw. The scene was ended by the Convention taking a recess.

The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock, but, as no Committee was ready to report, a recess was again taken till half-past 4.

The Convention reassembled at 4:30 p. m., when ex-Gov. Seymour entered. He was received with great applause.

The Committee on Credentials reported unanimously that the Tammany delegation from New York were the regular delegates. A motion was made that

THE APOLLO DELEGATION

be heard through one of their delegates. The point of order was made, which was sustained by the Chair, that the report must first be acted upon. The report was agreed to, and the Apollo Hall delegation then left the hall.

The Committee on Permanent Organization, reported Horatio Seymour for President, with a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Mr. Seymour then addressed the Convention, urging the nomination of men of the highest character and undoubted capacity, and advising

DEMOCRATS AND LIBERAL REPUBLICANS

to unite in the coming election, which was sure to result in victory. The Committee on Resolutions was then appointed.

The following resolution was called from the table:

Resolved, That we recognize in the Liberal Republicans of the State of New York worthy conductors in the work of reform; that, appreciating their devotion to principle, integrity, and pure Government, we cordially invite their co-operation.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions. A resolution was submitted denouncing the back-pay law of Congress, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions. Recess was then taken until 7:30 p. m.

The CONVENTION reassembled at 8 o'clock. Cauldwell, from Committee on Resolutions, announced that it would be impossible for the Committee to report before to-morrow morning. After debate, a motion was made to postpone the nomination of a ticket until 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow, which was carried. Samuel J. Tilden was unanimously made member-at-large of the State Committee.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention will not place on the State Committee any man who has voted for or received back-pay, under the recent vote of Congress.

Members of the State Committee were then named, and the Convention adjourned till 10 a. m. to-morrow.

THE APOLLO HALL MEETING.

UTICA, Oct. 1.—The Apollo Hall delegation, after withdrawing from the Convention, went to Baggs' Hotel, where they held a meeting in order to compare views on the situation they were placed in. Some were in favor of nominating a ticket; others wanted to remain here and demand admittance to the Convention; others wanted to adopt an address to the Democracy of the State; while others again, and the largest number, were in favor of adopting a simple protest. This view prevailed, and the following was adopted:

ROOMS OF THE APOLLO HALL DELEGATION, }
UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 1. }

The Democratic State Convention has rejected and insulted a delegation representing 35,000 honest voters in the City and County of New York. This action was notoriously secured by deception and fraud in the temporary organization of the Convention and the construction of a packed Committee on Credentials. The Apollo Hall Delegation accepts the position, and will calmly and firmly appeal to the ballot in November, to establish its fidelity to Democratic principles and its strength in its local candidates, and effectually rebuke the arrogance of Tammany Hall.

By order of delegation

(Signed) T. G. COURTNEY, Chairman.

Richland County Farmers' Mass-Meeting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OLNEY, Ill., Oct. 1.—The Farmers' Club of Richland County held a mass-meeting at the Court-House in this city to-day. The house was well filled with the leading, solid, intelligent farmers of the county. S. M. Smith, Esq., of Kewanee, Ill., was present, and delivered one of his sound, logical, and forcible speeches. It was frequently interrupted by rounds of applause. Everybody except a few office-seeking politicians went home well pleased.

The farmers are waking up to the interest of this movement. We have put in nomination a full county ticket, and will elect it.

A called meeting of our County Club will be held on the 11th inst. to select delegates to attend the Northwestern Convention to be held at Chicago on the 22d.

Dubuque County (Ia.) People's Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 1.—A mass convention of the people of this county, without regard to partizan politics, met to-day, and nominated the following People's ticket: For Senator, D. N. Cooley; Representatives, J. M. King, H. S. Hetherington, David Cort; Treasurer, Y. J. Williams; Sheriff, John Linkman; Auditor, Thomas Harrington; Supervisor, Wm. Coates; Surveyor, M. Tschirgi, Jr.; Superintendent of Schools, N. W. Boyer; Coroner, Hiram Tuttle.

The Republican Convention adjourned from Saturday last, to meet this afternoon, and ratified the above nominations.

This ticket is about the best nominated by either party for many years. Mr. Cooley, the candidate for Senator, is President of the First National Bank, and a Republican. Mr. King is a Democrat and a lawyer. Mr. Cort is a Democrat and a farmer. Mr. Hetherington is a capitalist and a Republican. Mr. Williams was the late Postmaster in this city, and a Republican. Mr. Buskram is a Democrat.

Conover's Innocence of Fraud Said to Have Been Established.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Friends of Senator Conover say that gentleman is elated by his successful refutation of the charge that he was a defaulter to the extent of about $6,000, as Treasurer of the State of Florida, which office he held prior to his election to the United States Senate last fall. It is claimed that, by official records, the State is shown to be indebted to Conover to the amount of 19 cents.

The Campaign in Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 1.—Gov. Washburn went to-day to attend the Walworth County Fair, and expects to open the campaign with a speech at Fond du Lac on Friday evening.

A Triangular Political Fight in Macoupin County.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Oct. 1.—The Democratic Central Committee of this county, at a meeting held here, resolved to call a convention for the purpose of nominating a full county ticket. The contest in this county has resolved itself into a triangular fight between the farmers, Republicans, and Democrats.

California Politics.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—The State Central Committee of the "People's Independent Party" met last night and perfected an organization, electing W. W. Dodge Permanent Chairman, and J. R. Sharpstein and M. C. Conroy Secretaries. A pamphlet will be issued to the people of the State, setting forth the objects, principles, and policy of the party.

MICHIGAN CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 1.—The Constitutional Commission has consolidated the articles on corporations and railroads under one heading, namely: "Corporations other than municipal."

Judge Withey, in attempting to amend the clause prohibiting compulsory support of clergy and churches, agreed that churches were like corporations, and that six months' attendance entitled one to a vote in society-meetings, and ought, therefore, to bind members of the congregation to proportional indebtedness under an action of majority incurring debt. His motion failed.

The Commission permits juries of less than twelve in all cases and courts.

The attempt to perpetuate the present system of electing one State Senator from each district failed. The majority is in favor of the proposed plan to lessen the number of districts, and give two Representatives to each.

Twelve Michigan cities have reported their valuation and indebtedness, in accordance with the recent request of the Commission.

A section has been proposed prohibiting any city from incurring debt greater than 10 per cent of the assessed valuation, school district debts included.

All propositions that were on a final passage are returned to the general order, and may yet be considerably changed.

THE OSAGE LANDS.

A Meeting of the Settlers Which Admits of No Parley---The Governor of the State and Many Prominent Citizens on the Settlers' Side---The Attorney's Speech.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSAGE MISSION, Kan., Oct. 1.—This, the first day of the Neosho County Fair, was signalized by a mass-meeting of the members of the Settlers' Protective Union of the Osage Ceded Lands, and their friends, at the fair-grounds near this place. Presuming your readers are well informed through your editorial columns, I omit historical details. The essence of the debate is the claims of the L., L. & G. and M., K. & T. Railroads, adverse to the rival claims of the settlers and occupants of what are called the Osage ceded lands. A fine day, leisure time, intense interest, the announcement of distinguished speakers, and the occurrence of the fair, all combined to draw a large crowd. The gathering was preceded by a procession of the settlers in their wagons with a band, and banners inscribed as follows:

"Settlers demand nothing but what is right; will submit to nothing wrong."

"We all fought for the Union; we now contend for our homes."

"Our homes peaceable, if we can; forcibly if we must."

"United we stand."

"Death to monopolies."

Nearly 5,000 persons were present upon the grounds.

THE HON. C. F. HUTCHINS

made the speech of welcome. He said that, after long waiting, the settlers begin to see the light. Time that might have helped have been silent. Rights are always vindicated in the course of Providence. They were brought together by no ordinary cause. All home dwellers here are alike interested, and are alike heartily welcomed. He hoped they would not for one moment forget they were right. He especially welcomed Gov. Thomas A. Osborn, who, by his late letter to the President, had shown interest in their case. The Settlers' Protective Association was a natural outgrowth of the condition of affairs, and it was not necessary to proceed by violence when legitimate remedies were available. A letter from

EX-GOV. WILSON SHANNON,

now the settlers' attorney, was read, in which he stated that he had detected the Lawrence, Leavenworth & Galveston Railroad in an attempt to perpetuate the fraud upon the settlers. It had conveyed a tract of land to one Richmond, who brought suit against John Kaylor, who put in an answer; and the case was taken to Anderson County on change of venue. An amended answer was put in for Kaylor, the facts were agreed to, and a case submitted. While Judge Bassett had the case under advisement Shannon alleged that Kaylor, becoming alarmed, revealed to Shannon, the settlers' attorney, the fact that the railroad's attorney was representing both sides of the case, drawing the pleadings and being fee'd upon both sides. Shannon further states that he holds Kaylor's affidavit that he was not a settler in any legal sense, and that his answer was false. The case as put up, was weak, and insured the Company a verdict. The statement and affidavit have been placed before Judge Bassett. At a subsequent stage of the meeting a bond claimed to be authentic was exhubited, in which the railroad agreed to pay the costs on both sides. The meeting was much excited by these revelations. The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That our confidence in the justness of our cause is unabated, and that we have abiding faith in its ultimate success.

Resolved, That we call upon the Congress of the United States to pass, at as early a day as possible at its next session, an act authorizing and requiring the United States District-Attorney for the District of Kansas, in conjunction with the attorney selected by the settlers of the Osage ceded lands, to file a bill in chancery in the United States Circuit Court, to set aside and annul the patent heretofore issued to the railroad companies, on the ground that neither of said roads have any grant of lands within the limits of the Osage ceded lands; and we call upon the Legislature of Kansas to memorialize Congress for the passage of such an act.

Resolved, That our heartfelt thanks are due to our noble Council, who have struggled almost hopelessly until they have reared the once feeble cause until it has assumed proportions that command such vast multitudes as are assembled here to-day, and can affect the credit of monopolies in distant Europe, as we believe is the case. Lastly, be it

Resolved, That we, the members and friends of the Settlers' Protective Association, in grand mass-meeting assembled, do hereby renew our fealty to the cause in which we are engaged, and pledge ourselves to unfalteringly prosecute our claims until the highest legal tribunal in the land shall decide between us and the railroad corporations.

GOVERNOR OSBORNE SPOKE

briefly. He said he was in bad health, but the man who fails to respond to so earnest a people must be very sick indeed. The interests at stake here to-day are not only important to you, but to the State of Kansas. It has gone beyond the Osage ceded lands. I propose, so far as it lies in my power, to make the question you are discussing here to-day a part of the State policy. If I understand it, what you want is to have decided in the Supreme Court of the United States whether the railroads acquired any rights in the Osage ceded lands by virtue of the acts of Congress giving them public lands. When that question shall be decided against the railroads, I have no question as to your status. When you get fairly into the Courts, you need have no fears. You have the best legal ability, and what you need is to get into the Courts in proper shape. I desire to assure you there is at least one Government in the country in full sympathy with the people as against the corporations.

The Hon. S. Crichton and S. Ely made short speeches.

THE HON. SIDNEY CLARK

made an elaborate argumentative and historical speech. He said, substantially: The history of the Osage ceded lands is a notable illustration of the progress of the monopoly-power in the Government of the United States. It was as clear to him as the noonday sun that the railroads are without a shadow of a title to an acre of these lands. They have no title derived either from treaties, laws, legislations, understandings, justice or reason, and a mere statement of the facts is a comprehensive argument in favor of the settlers, who, by the permission, if not invitation of the Government, came here to advance civilization, and add to the productive wealth of the nation. You are not here as intruders or criminals. You would be less than men if you did not defend the homes you have here established, through sufferings and privations, such as settlers only know. The struggle in which you are engaged is no unimportant part of the mighty contest going on in the nation. Between the forces of wealth and numbers; between the mass of the American people and the greatest combination of wealth the world has ever seen. When we consider that the railroads are worth $3,000,000,000; their earnings $111,000,000 more than the receipts into the National Treasury; the net earnings $48,000,000 more than the interest on the National debt, we begin to comprehend the magnitude of the railroad power, and understand the arrogance with which it strikes at the rights of the people. The blow aimed at these settlers is harder than that aimed at others; but the sympathies of all good men will be enlisted in your behalf. You have a right to demand that the State protects you; that your members of Congress labor for you, and that the Legislature make appropriations to make you assert your legal rights. The Supreme Court of the nation once bowed obsequiously to the slave power. Let us hope it will never be ruled by the monopoly power.

The speaker then reviewed the history of these lands, from their acquisition from the French Republic in 1803, down to the present time, claiming that no grant to the railroads was made either by the act of 1863, the treaty of 1865, or by the act of 1866. He said that the hope of the citizens of the Osage ceded lands was in the justice of their cause.

THE COUNTRY PRESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 1.—The Northern Wisconsin Press Association held its annual meeting to-night. The following officers were elected: President, A. T. Glaze, of the Ripon *Commonwealth*; Vice-President, G. O. Bryan, of the Oshkosh *Times*; Secretary, Charles H. Boynton of the Neenah *Gazette*; Treasurer, C. Swane, of the Stevens' Point *Pinery*. Executive Committee—J. A. Watrous, of the Fond du Lac *Commonwealth*; John Hicks, of the Oshkosh *Northwestern*; and Samuel Ryan, of the Appleton *Crescent*. Alexander C. Botkin, of the Chicago *Times*, delivered an able address.

OBITUARY.

Sir Edwin Landseer.

LONDON, Oct. 2—6 a. m.—Sir Edwin Landseer, the celebrated painter, died yesterday, aged 71.

Sir Edwin Landseer, R. A., was born in London in 1802, and was at the ripe age of 71 years at the time of his death. He was not more than 14 years of age when he began to exhibit great promise in drawing. He excelled from the outset in the painting of animals, and it was in this school that he earned his brilliant and world-wide reputation. His best pictures are known wherever engravings have found their way. "A Highland Breakfast," "The Drover's Departure," "A Fireside Party," "The Angler's Guard," "The Old Shepherd's Chief Mourner," "Comical Dogs," and others are as familiar in this country as the prints of "Washington Irving and His Friends" and "The First Prayer in Congress." The largest collection of Landseer's paintings is in the Sheepshanks Gallery in South Kensington, London. He also entered the arena of sculpture; the four lions in bronze at the base of the Nelson column in Trafalgar Square are of his designing, and he exhibited a bronze figure of "The Stag at Bay" at the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1866, which commanded great admiration. Landseer was elected President of the Royal Academy after the death of Sir Charles Eastlake, in 1865, but he could not be persuaded to accept the position. The honor was a superfluous one in his case.

PESTILENCE.

Mortality List in Memphis from Yellow Fever---Aid for Shriveport---Fever Panic in Marshall and Jefferson, Texas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 1.—There were in all thirty-one interments to-day, of which eighteen died from yellow fever, the following being the names and ages of those dying from fever: H. L. Tippold, aged 9 weeks; W. R. Cook, 24; R. A. Jones, 24; Mattie Warner, 25; Catherine Sullivan, 33; Margaret Waters, 20; Edward Barton, 23; Mary A. Hinds, 16; John E. Barron, 43; Mary Wilson; Alfred Crawford, colored; Mary Thruber, 23; Julius Hester, 46; Cecilia McGuire, 25; John Clark, 30; Sister Gabrelle, 30; John Crawford; Milly Fitzgerald; John Dugan, 37. Total deaths from yellow fever, eighteen.

The Howard Association to-night report that they are out of funds, and can get nothing from the city of the appropriation recently made by the Council except the $1,000 already drawn and used. Their expenses are nearly $300 per day, and to-morrow's sick applications and the food supplies to the poor will leave them without a cent. They state that there are to-night 130 cases of yellow fever in Pinch and Happy Hollow. In the latter district, there are none remaining except those down with the fever and their nurses.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—To-day Mayor Stokley telegraphed to the Mayor of Shreveport that he has on hand the sum of $1,070 for those suffering in that city from yellow fever, and desires to forward it to the proper authority. This, in addition to $1,138.50 forwarded through the Western Union Telegraph Company makes a total of $2,208.50 raised here thus far.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 1.—Several more fugitives from Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, arrived here this evening. They report everybody leaving Marshall that can get away, on account of the yellow fever.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 1.—At a meeting of Jewish citizens here to-night about $1,200 was raised for the yellow fever sufferers in Memphis and Shreveport.

FIRES.

The Leland Hotel, Springfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 1.—At 7 o'clock this evening, the guests at the Leland Hotel were startled from their supper by a cry of fire. Mr. Wiggins, the proprietor, with great calmness, marshaled his forces, and soon discovered that the fire had originated in the linen-room, in an inside court, on the third floor. The fire had caught the wood-work, and run down the wall beneath the floor, running along on the joists for the whole length of the inside court, on the north side of the building, and had made communication with the frames of the windows, running up and igniting the joists of the fourth floor. It had made rapid progress when discovered, and the building was filled with a dense volume of smoke. Mr. Wiggins set the engines of the house at work, and connecting the hose with the reservoir in the attic of the house, soon had an active stream of water playing upon the fire. The Fire Department in the meantime was promptly on the ground, and was soon playing with two streams of water, and after a severe fight the fire was got under control. But for this effective and prompt work, the Leland Hotel, it is conceded, would have been burned to the ground. As it is, the court-rooms on three floors for the entire length of the court, are almost entirely destroyed, and the ladies' ordinary on the West court was considerably damaged by water. The entire damage to the house and furniture will reach $10,000 or $15,000. It is insured in St. Louis and Cincinnati Companies for $100,000. The Companies are not known, as the insurance was effected by Mr. Parsons, an insurance broker, living in St. Louis. Mr. Wiggins intends to begin the work of repairing to-morrow, and the house will, as soon as the work can be done, be placed in its normal condition. Guests were arriving during the fire, and were assigned rooms, and business is going on as usual. There was less excitement than ordinarily at such fires. A number of commercial men were offering large sums to have their sample-trunks brought down, the most vociferous of which were those who sell jewelry and cheap clothing. Mr. Leland, the senior proprietor, is absent in New York.

Syracuse Salt Works.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 1.—On Monday afternoon a fire destroyed two salt blocks at this city—Blocks 31 and 32. Dennis Scanlan is the principal loser.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Meeting of the Ohio River Commission at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 1.—The Ohio River Commission met at the Galt House this morning. Nineteen members were present, organizing with L. K. Moorehead, of Pennsylvania, in the chair; J. V. Santmeyer, of Ohio, Secretary.

George M. Thurston, of Pennsylvania, on the Special Committee to correspond with the Secretary of War, through Gen. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, reported the correspondence with him, and the approval by the Secretary of the recommendations to Congress of the plan to improve the Ohio River. Gen. Humphreys signified his approbation of the Roberts system of locks and and dams, with freshet shutes. After a lengthy discussion on the proper construction of dams and locks, the following resolution was adopted:

That this Board of Commissioners earnestly request the Congress of the United States to make an appropriation sufficient to construct one dam and locks with freshet shute, with the object of fully testing the practicability of this method of improving the navigation of the Ohio and its tributaries.

J. K. Moorehead, of Pennsylvania, reported on the exploration of Lake Chatauqua, Ohio, that it is practicable to use it as a reservoir for the River, pumping water from Lake Erie into it.

The Commission adjourned to Thursday, at 9 a. m.

KU-KLUX CONVICTED.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 11—The first Ku-Klux trial before the State Courts came off before Judge Watts, of the Johnson County Superior Court this week, and resulted in the conviction of the guilty parties of murder. Two men, one white and the other colored, on the 6th of September, went in disguise to the house of a colored man, dragged him out and whipped him to death. The murderers were sentenced to be hanged on the 13th of November.

FOREIGN.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, Sept. 22.—On the 23d of August several shocks of earthquake were felt in Guatemala. Except causing a general alarm, however, no damage was done.

A military college has been organized in Guatemala, and all religious committees suppressed and their property dedicated to beneficence and instruction.

At San Juan del Norte a vessel called the Fernando, Capt. Nelson, reported to the Governor that there were a good many Americans from New Orleans arrived, with rifles, etc., who were committing excesses in Boatan. A great many of these filibusters were blacks. The disturbed condition of political affairs in Panama keeps business at a stand-still. Troops are kept constantly under arms to provide against an attack by the rebels, who are in the woods in the neighborhood of the city.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Oct. 1.—Senor Zulueta received a telegram dated Madrid to-day, from Senor Villamil, former Administrator of the Exchequer here, saying: "The Government desires that I return to Cuba. Before accepting the office again, I must know if the people are determined to re-establish confidence and credit. I assure you that no violent measures will be taken respecting slavery or politics, the Government acknowledging the Cuban debt. Will you aid me in the work of improving the Administration?"

To this Senor Zulueta has replied: "Your patriotic offer is accepted with general enthusiasm, all having confidence in the National Government. We await your arrival with impatience."

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 1.—Large numbers of Carlists are surrendering to the Republican troops in the Province of Navarra, with the hope of an amnesty.

MADRID, Oct. 1.—Dissensions in the ranks of the Carlists are increasing. Leaders Dorregaray,